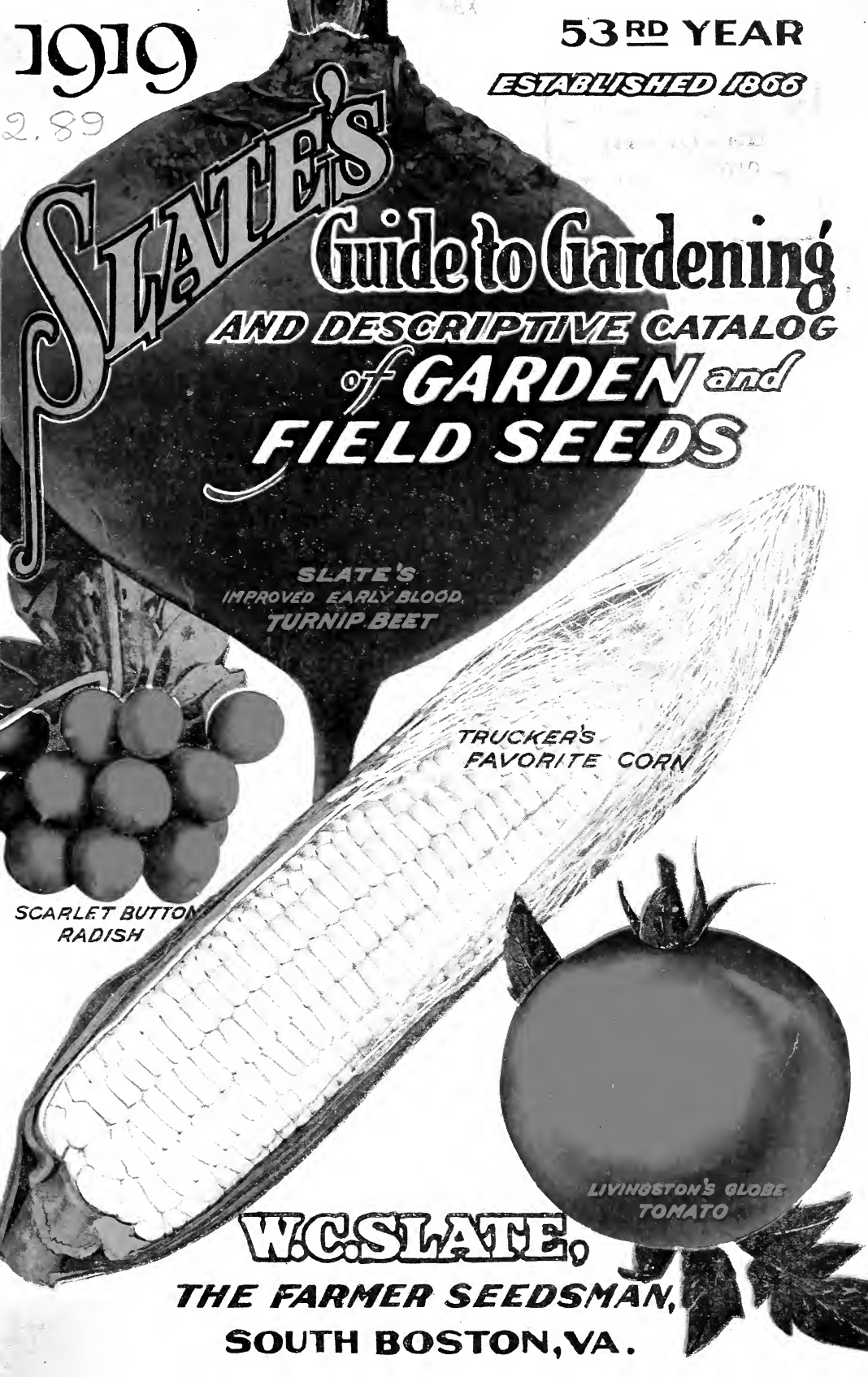


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1919

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53RD YEAR

ESTABLISHED 1866

SLATE'S

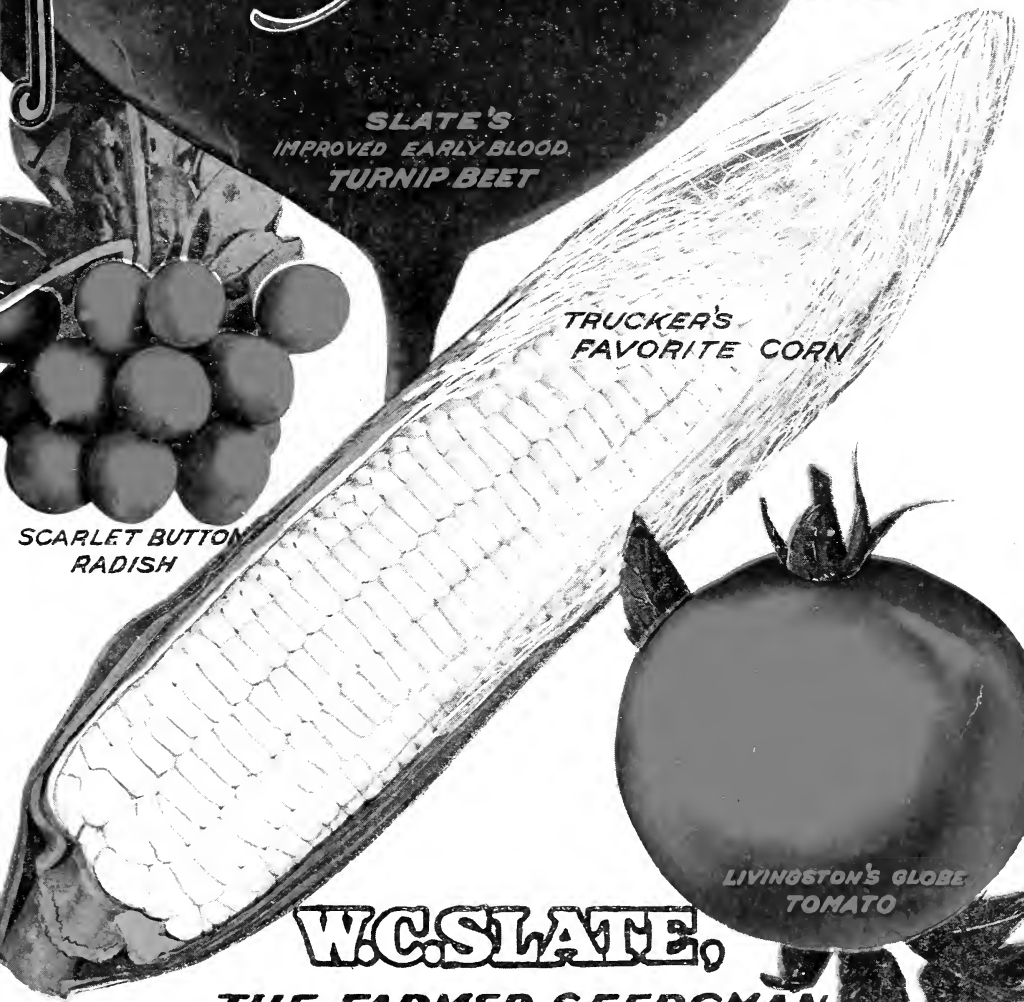
Guide to Gardening
AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG
of **GARDEN and**
FIELD SEEDS

SLATE'S
IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD,
TURNIP BEET



SCARLET BUTTON
RADISH

TRUCKER'S
FAVORITE CORN



LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE
TOMATO

W.C. SLATE,
THE FARMER SEEDSMAN,
SOUTH BOSTON, VA.

NOTICE. W. C. SLATE gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds he sends out, and he will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms he must return them at once.

HOW I PROTECT YOU. The above non-warranty clause is not intended to give me the privilege of abusing your confidence. It is the seedsman's only protection against unreasonable and unscrupulous persons. For your protection and to make you feel safe in ordering SLATE'S SEEDS, I make the following statement:

Any customer ordering seeds from me may open the seeds, test them for both purity and germination. Then, if they are not satisfactory, he may return them to me, and I will refund the full purchase price.

I want every customer to be satisfied with his purchase. I cannot assume responsibility for the crop; therefore I take the above means of protecting you. If you ever get seeds from me of any kind that are not satisfactory in every respect, I not only allow you to return them, but I ask that you do so.

TERMS.—Cash.

REMITTANCES.—Postal Money Orders are the safest and best means of sending money. You may deduct the charge for the order from the amount of the bill. I will pay for the order. In small amounts stamps will be accepted. Where it is not convenient to get a Money Order, personal checks will be accepted.

COMPLAINTS.—I am glad to say that I do not have many of these to handle. But if you have a complaint to make, make it to me. Everybody makes mistakes sometimes. I am always ready to correct mine, and I would rather be right and say that I was wrong than to be wrong and say that I was right.

INQUIRIES as to methods of culture or any other topic receive my prompt attention. I like to talk farm and garden work with you.

MAKING OUT ORDERS.—Please be careful. Several orders came to me last season with no name or address on them. Always give your NAME, POST-OFFICE, COUNTY, STATE and EXPRESS or FREIGHT OFFICE. Ladies, please use prefix Miss or Mrs.

NOTIFY ME of any change in your address, in order that I may continue to send you my catalog. And in doing so,

please give both the old and the new address.

ORDER EARLY.—The late fellows always get in the rush. Errors are more frequent, and sometimes I have to substitute for items that are sold out. The early order always get the more prompt and careful attention.

CUSTOMERS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—All small seeds will be delivered. Beans, Peas and Corn will be delivered in one-third pint packets only. Bulk quantities of Peas, Beans and Corn are not quoted delivered west of the Mississippi River, and customers will include one-half of the necessary postage for same. I will pay the other half.

CUSTOMERS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—All Garden, Flower and Tobacco seeds will be delivered to your mail box, Express or Freight office, without extra charge. On bulk quantities of Field Seeds the delivery charges are always extra.

EVERY SHIPMENT IS GUARANTEED TO REACH YOU IN GOOD CONDITION.—This guarantee, however, is good only when the loss is reported to me immediately upon receipt of the goods or in case they do not arrive within ten days after shipment.

W. C. SLATE
THE FARMER SEEDSMAN

South Boston

Virginia

Where Friends Meet



**W. C. SLATE, President
The Slate Seed Company**

Of all the pages in my catalog, I like this one best, because it is where you and I can meet for a quiet chat in friendly understanding of each others' problems, and in these strenuous times nothing is more important than such an understanding.

And when I come to you this year my first thought is one of gratitude. I am grateful to my customers for their patience and consideration of the past year. This proved a great help to me in solving my many war problems and in adjusting my business to the new conditions. One specific case is that of the change in my method of pricing Peas, Beans and Corn. I was asked by the Food Administration to price these things by the pound instead of by the pint, quart, etc. This change necessarily caused some little confusion at first, but my good customers gave me their co-operation, and we made the change with very little trouble. And many other cases have come up to show me that you were considerate of my efforts. The mails and all kinds of transportation are moving very slowly, and orders have not reached my customers as promptly this past year as in former times. But with very few exceptions you have been patient and considerate enough to realize that such things were beyond my control.

For the year that is before us a grave responsibility rests upon you and I. I feel that we two are responsible for America's food crops and home gardens—you to cultivate the crops, me to produce the seed. This is no small job for either of us, because

while you are laboring to increase your production of food crops you must face a shortage of labor and fertilizer. And in my work of supplying you with seed I must face a shortage of all kinds of seed, serious labor troubles and slow transportation. But all of this will only serve to make us appreciate each other the more. You will think more of me for supplying you with good seeds under such adverse conditions. And I will class you as a better customer for the thoughtfulness, patience and consideration accorded me. It is only necessary that we give each other sympathetic understanding and work together towards the greatest possible accomplishments.

I fully expect 1919 to be the greatest year of my business—not in sales, but in the satisfaction of finding out how many staunch friends I have in this world. For my part, I shall devote every minute of my time and every atom of my energy towards the work of supplying you with good seeds in the shortest possible time. I expect to maintain my old standards of quality at all costs and to get the seed to you with the least possible delay. And in return I only hope that my efforts may meet with your appreciation and the same consideration which you have formerly given me.

With every good wish for big crops during 1919, I am,

Sincerely yours,

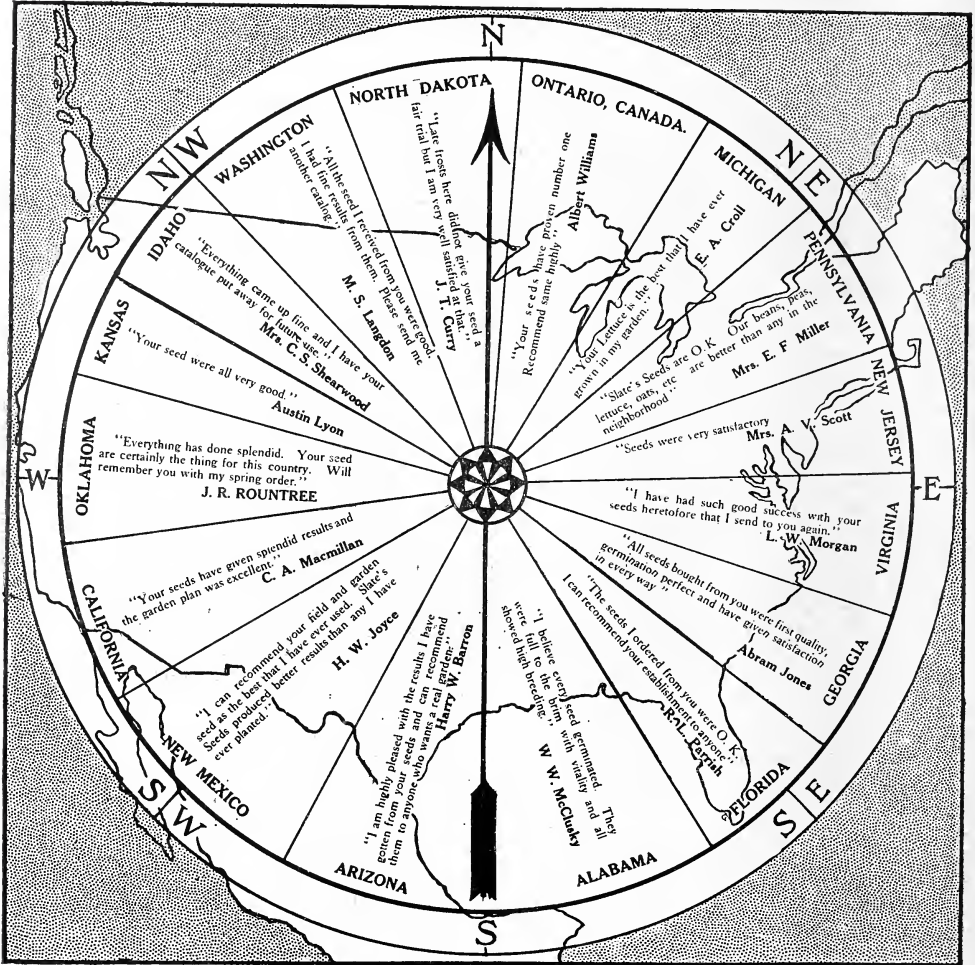
W. C. Slate,

The Farmer Seedsman.

South Boston, Va., January 1, 1919.



W.C. SLATE



Satisfaction

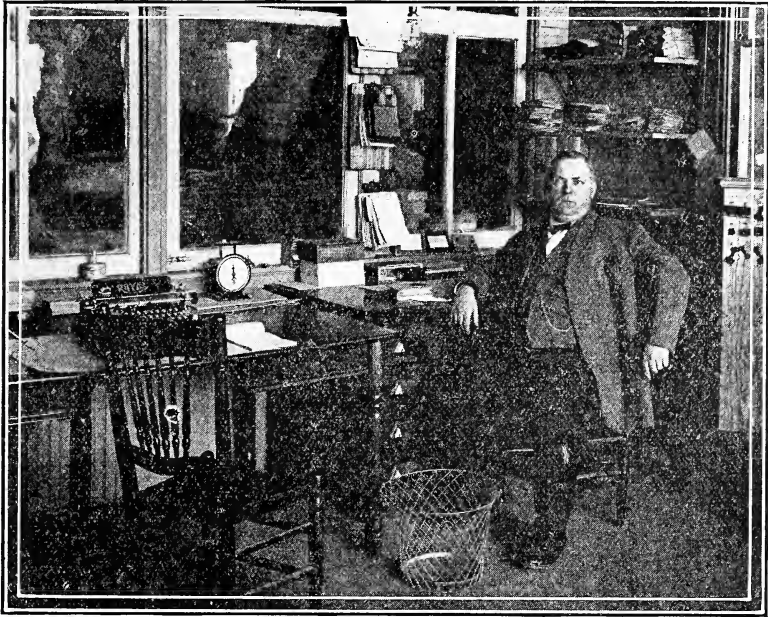
It means more than just good seed. It means a house that is upholding its reputation, sending out good, strong, virile seed, and giving its customers that personal attention which goes so far towards making their purchase satisfactory.

The above arrangement of testimonials shows the universal good will that Slate's Seeds have won for us. It shows that Slate's Seeds have lived up to their reputation of being good everywhere they are planted. But it cannot show the friendly spirit which has prompted hundreds of our customers to unhesitatingly recommend Slate's Seeds to their neighbors. It cannot show the spirit which caused hundreds of our customers to send us unsolicited testimonials during the past year. Nor can it show the full measure of satisfaction a person gets from Slate's Seeds.

For fifty-three years our one aim has been satisfaction—not only to satisfy our customers, but to reap a certain amount of satisfaction ourselves from the business. There is a world of satisfaction in watching the performance of Slate's Seeds—in realizing that we are measuring out satisfaction to our customers. Success would be an empty thing if it contained only dollars and cents and was not largely composed of good will. Satisfaction is the seed of good will. Good will, in turn, is the fertilizer for a business. That is why our business has increased twelve hundred per cent within the past few years. Satisfaction is the foundation of it all.



SOUTH BOSTON, VA.



My Job

In no place is the personal touch of greater importance than in the seed business. It is like a drug store, in which carelessness leads us to grave errors. The personal touch lends efficiency, accuracy and promptness to any business, because men who are not vitally interested in their work may become careless.

My job is to give my personal attention to the work going on in my business. I shall never entrust it to any other as long as I live. I am like any good merchant. I want my customers to feel safe in my hands, and I know that the only way to do this is to give my personal attention to caring for their needs. My knowledge of the seed business is not theoretical, but practical, gained from real experience, and by applying this knowledge directly to my business I feel that my customers are getting better service than they could possibly get in any other way.

My old customers know about the personality behind our business. They know that there is not a piece of mail entering this office that is not answered and signed by a "Slate." They know that there is not an order filled in this store but what a "Slate" sees the order and personally superintends the filling of it. And I believe that this personal attention has won more customers for me than any other one thing, unless it be quality. And even quality is incomplete without personal service.

My job is to make the Slate Seed Company a person—not a corporation or a thing. I don't want John Jones or Henry Smith to answer my mail. I want to keep the responsibility where I know it will be well cared for.

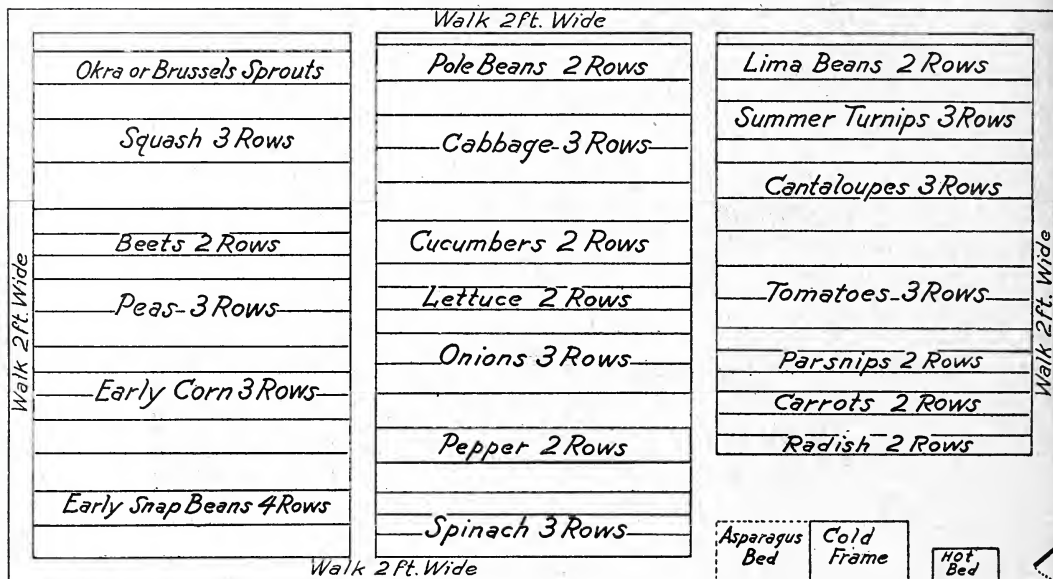
Quick shipments become quicker, service becomes more serviceable, and quality stands at its best where there is personal attention. There is a "Slate" waiting to serve you, and my job is to see to it that your welcome is far different from the one that you would get from a clerk.



W.C. SLATE



How To Have A Good Garden



AN IDEAL GARDEN PLAN.

How to Lay Out the Garden

Convenience is the point to observe in laying out the garden. The rows and walks should be so arranged as to make it an easy matter to get to them with a wheelbarrow, a garden plow or a horse cultivator. Of course, no one plan can be drawn to suit all gardens. But I can and do give a plan that will improve the arrangement of ninety-nine per cent of the gardens.

After years of experience with my own gardens and trial grounds, I have adopted this plan as my ideal of how the garden should be laid out. As mentioned above, convenience is the object to strive for. Note the diagram. The walks make it an easy matter to reach any part of the garden without having to walk all around it. There may be some loss of space but it would be better to plant the vegetables closer than to do away with the walks. One of the side walks might be left off without materially injuring the arrangement, but I would not advise even that.

Another important item in the arrangement of a garden is to see that the Cantaloupes, Cucumbers and Squash do not get close enough together to mix. They should everyone be in different parts of the garden and just as far apart as possible.

In laying out the garden year after year, never put the same vegetables on the same land two years in succession. This does not hold true of all vegetables, but it is better to plan a complete rotation. By rotating the crops, the soil is helped, many of the injurious insects are driven off, and most of the plant diseases avoided.

Your Garden Is Your Best Friend—Cultivate It.

How to Fertilize

Barnyard manure is the greatest of all garden fertilizers. This, however, serves a different purpose from that of the commercial fertilizers, since manure becomes available slowly and its greatest value is to add humus to the soil. Every garden needs a liberal application of manure each year. This should be applied in the fall or early spring at the rate of twenty tons per acre and plowed into the soil. When planting time comes, the manure will have rotted and mixed with the soil, making it light and porous. This improvement to the mechanical condition of the soil alone makes manure valuable, because commercial fertilizer never gives the best results except on soils that contain sufficient humus. Furthermore, good manure contains a liberal quantity of plant food, and this lessens the quantity of commercial fertilizer needed.

Commercial fertilizers are essential to every garden. They are generally readily available for plant food; consequently they produce immediate impulse to the growth of the plant. This is necessary in order to make the vegetables mature as early as possible.

Plant food is divided into three elements—Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash—and every one of these must be obtainable before the plant will thrive. Their functions are as follows: Nitrogen builds the young tissue of a growing plant and is present in the cells of every plant. It has a tendency to increase the growth of leaves and stems, and when in excess retards the maturing of the fruit. Phosphoric Acid is more important as a help to other plant foods than it is for feeding the plant. Practically every plant contains some Phosphoric Acid, and it is known that this element is used by the plant and has a tendency to hasten the maturing of same. It is especially necessary in fertilizing vegetables of the cabbage family. Potash deals more with the quality of a vegetable than it does with its growth. It is necessary in every garden fertilizer, since it forms the starch, sugar, acid, etc., in the fruit. This element is to be had in two forms—Muriate and Sulphate. Muriate of Potash is a cheap form used on crops whose quality is not materially affected by it, such as Corn, Wheat, Onions, etc. Sulphate of Potash is a more expensive form, but is far better for the garden than the Muriate, since the former can be used on

all of the vegetables, and the latter will injure many of them.

There are several methods of applying commercial fertilizers. They are broadcast, in drills, in hills, and top dressing. Broadcasting is the most thorough method of all, but has some disadvantages. For instance, fertilizer applied broadcast will not be used as readily by the plants as that applied by one of the other methods. And, again, a larger quantity will be required where it is broadcast than otherwise. However, there are times when it is advisable to broadcast the fertilizer. This is generally in the case where no barnyard manure has been used, but a fallow crop turned under. Then after the garden has been broken and thoroughly pulverized, a fertilizer analyzing Nitrogen 4 per cent, Phosphoric Acid 8 per cent, and Potash 2 per cent should be scattered over the land at the rate of two thousand pounds per acre and harrowed into the soil.

Applying fertilizer in drills or rows is perhaps the most generally used method. In this way the plant food is placed directly under the plant, where it is easily taken up by the roots and practically all of it used. This method eliminates the fertilizing of the open space between the rows, where the plant food is out of reach of the roots. But when applied in this way, the fertilizer should always be stirred into the soil before planting the seed, because the acid in the fertilizer will cause the seed to rot before they germinate if it comes in direct contact with them. This work can be done with a plow having a small, straight hoe, similar to a cultivator hoe. Run the plow in the furrow just deep enough to sweep the fertilizer to the sides of the row.

Fertilizer can be applied in the hill to only a few of the garden crops, such as Squash, Cucumbers, Melons, etc., but for these crops this is an excellent method of fertilizing. The large hills prevent the applying in drills. To fertilize a hill, take about two good handfuls of fertilizer and scatter it over the top of the hill. Then chop it into the soil thoroughly.

Top dressing or side dressing, as it is sometimes called, is the method used for fertilizing growing crops. The fertilizer is applied around the plant and directly over the roots. This sinks into the soil and produces immediate results. Top dressing is a good way to hasten the growth of backward plants or to force early vegetables.

Every Garden Is a Private Grocery Store

How to Plant Seed

Many of the garden seed which are planted directly into the open ground are very small. These consist of such things as Beet, Carrot, Kohl-Rabi, Onion, Turnip, etc. It is natural to suppose that the germ or sprout growing from such seed will be very small and weak; therefore it must be covered with a fine, dust-like soil if it is ever to reach the sunlight and thrive. The roots going down from such seed are likewise small and tender. They cannot grasp a rough, coarse soil and extract plant food from it. Therefore the necessity for thoroughly chopping and raking that portion of the land which is to receive the seed.

is to be light or heavy. In planting the larger seed, such as Beans, Peas and Corn, the drill may be opened with a plow or hoe and the seed distributed as shown in Figures 2 and 3.

The depth to cover seed varies according to what is planted. The small seed require very light covering, about one-half inch, and the soil used for covering them should be very fine. The large seed may be covered with a rake, but care should be exercised to see that all turf, clods, rocks, etc., are raked from over the seed. In planting that class of seed which goes into hills, as shown in Figure 4, two lines should be drawn across the hill so as to cross in the center. Then these should be opened to a depth of about one inch and from ten to twelve seed distributed. Replace the soil with the hand.

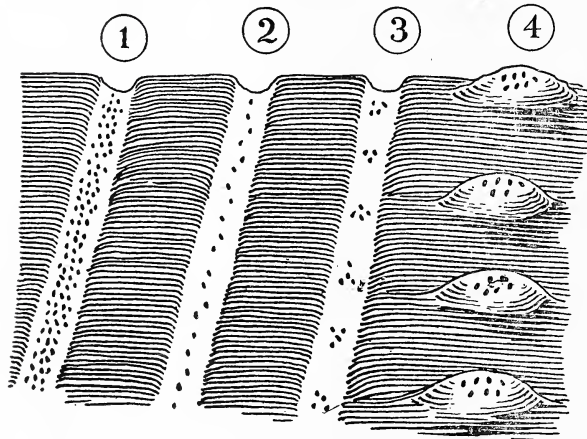
Early plantings are not put as deep in the soil as the later ones. This is due to the fact that early in the spring rains are frequent and moisture is plentiful, while later on the hot sun takes up the moisture from the surface of the ground, and the seed have to be put deeper into the soil in order to get sufficient moisture to make them germinate.

The time for planting various seeds changes according to the latitude in which the planting is to be done. The peach trees are generally a safe guide to follow.

When these are in full bloom it is time to plant the hardier vegetables, such as Snap Beans, Carrots, Beets, Onions, Parsnips, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, etc. About twenty to thirty days later, when the ground has become warm and all danger of frost is past, it is time to plant such things as Melons, Cucumbers, Pumpkins, Squash, Sal-sify, Turnips, etc.

Last year I happened to get hold of some of your Red Valentine Beans. I never saw better results in my life. They were wonderful, and I promised myself then that I would get one of your catalogues this year if I could. Thank you for sending it. I am sending an order now, and may send another later.

MRS. J. W. VOGLER.
North Carolina.

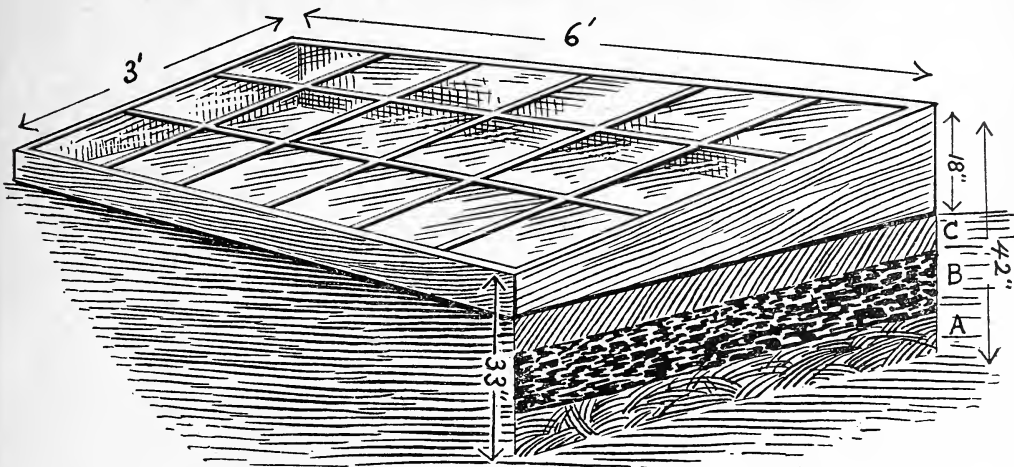


HOW TO PLANT SEED.

There are four common methods of planting seed. Note the illustration. Figure 1 shows a heavy drill—that is, seed sown thickly and evenly in a small furrow. Figure 2 shows a light drill. This is the same as the heavy drill except the seed are not dropped so thick. Figure 3 shows the method of planting such seed as Corn and Beans. This consists of dropping three or four seed at regular intervals. Figure 4 shows seed planted in hills; this applies to such seed as Squash, Cucumbers, etc. These seed are distributed around the top of the hill.

To drill seed lay off a straight row and open the furrow to the desired depth with a garden plow or hoe, or if the seed to be drilled are very small, mark off the row and open to the desired depth with the finger or a wooden peg. Then distribute the seed evenly in this furrow, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, according to whether the drill

No Home Is Complete Without Its Garden



HOT BED.

How to Make and Manage a Hot Bed

Every garden should have in connection with it a hot bed of some kind. A garden 50x100 feet should have a hot bed 3x6 feet, and larger plots should have hot beds in proportion to the size.

Note in the illustration that the bottom of the bed is divided into three layers—A, B and C. Layer A is two inches deep and composed of straw or leaves. Layer B is eighteen inches deep and is composed of heating material—manure—while layer C is four inches deep and is composed of a light, rich soil.

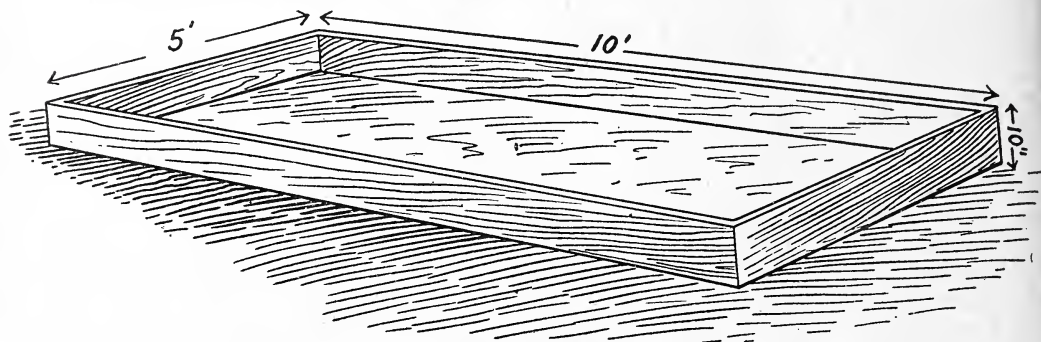
To fill the hot bed, put in first two inches of straw or leaves, packing these as much as possible. Then add eighteen inches of well rotted stable manure. Tramp the manure in until it becomes compact, but see to it that it is so distributed as to have the same depth all over the bed. The manure used for heating a hot bed should contain a liberal amount of litter, generally about one-third litter and two-thirds pure manure. After this has been tramped in, place the sash over the bed and allow it to remain thus for three or four days. Then stick a thermometer into the manure. If it registers over ninety degrees, wait a day or two longer. But should the thermometer register only ninety degrees, the soil may then be put in and seeding commence at once. The soil used for this purpose should be as light and porous as possible, a sand loam being the best. Mix with the soil about one-fourth its bulk of well rotted and extremely fine stable manure. Mix these two thoroughly

and spread them over the heated manure from four to six inches deep and smooth the surface over carefully, removing all lumps, rocks, etc. Then the bed is ready to receive the seed.

Once the seed have been sowed in a bed they should never be allowed to become thoroughly dry again. Drying out while the germ of the seed is active is almost certain to kill it. On the other hand, a wet, soggy bed is certain to produce very few plants. There is a happy medium between the two, and the gardener must try to strike it. Immediately after planting the seed, water the bed, using just enough water to wet the surface. For the first three or four days from two to four quarts of water to every three by six bed should be sufficient. The object at this stage of growth is to keep the seed moist without keeping the soil wet for several inches. Watch the bed closely, and whenever the surface begins to get dry and powdery, water it. Watering once a day as a rule will do well, but there are times when it may be necessary to water twice a day, or some days the bed may not need any water at all. This depends, of course, on the condition of the atmosphere. Then when the young seedlings begin to push their way above the soil, more water must be given them, because now the roots are beginning to go down in search of food. Increase the quantity of water to from four to six quarts per three by six bed. And as the plants develop and the roots go deeper, the quantity of water must be gradually increased. At



A Good Garden Is as Valuable as a Bank Account



COLD FRAME.

this stage keep the soil damp all of the time and wet it thoroughly once a day. There is very little danger of too much water being applied after the plants get an inch high, because the surplus water will seep down through the manure and out of the bed. The soil at the top of the bed will hardly retain more moisture than the plants can now use.

Every hot bed requires ventilation, and the amount required by each will depend upon weather conditions. After the seed have been planted, let the sash remain closed until the plants begin to appear, unless the weather be mild and warm. Then each morning after the sun warms the air, raise the sash about two inches. As the plants develop they will require more air, but remember that warmth is also an important element in plant growth. When the plants first appear, begin to raise the sash every warm, sunny day. The height to raise it will depend entirely upon the weather. If the sun be bright and warm and the thermometer will stand about seventy degrees in the sunshine, the sash may be removed entirely. Or on a day when the sun is bright but there is a cold wind blowing, raise the sash only a few inches. Always try to keep the temperature of the bed between sixty and seventy degrees F.

At night close the sash and cover it with straw, burlap or an old rug. It is almost always necessary to cover the bed, and even where it is not necessary it is much safer to cover it. After the sun begins to warm the air in the morning, remove these covers and raise the sash.

Just as the plants begin to put out their third leaf it is time to begin preparing them for the cold frame. They must now be gradually toughened so that they will not die when taken from the warm hot bed and set out in the cold frame. This is a slow process, and both care and judgment should be

used, else the plants will be killed. Begin to toughen the plants by removing the sash on warm days or gradually raising it higher and higher on chilly days. Then if the weather is mild, with just a little frosty touch to the air, begin to leave off part of the cover at night. But never leave the sash off at night. A week of this treatment will have the plants ready to transplant.

When the plants have formed their third leaf they are generally ready to transplant. However, they should be at least two inches high or large enough to set out without making the work too tedious. Such things as Tomatoes can be transplanted sooner than Cabbage, because the tomato plant is naturally long and can be handled much easier than the short plants. Every plant, however, should be old enough to stand the handling without breaking and becoming bruised. Likewise, every plant should be transplanted just as early as possible so as to give it room for full development.

There are only a limited number of vegetable plants that can be grown in a hot bed. These include the early plantings of the following:

Cabbage,	Endive,	Kohl-Rabi,
Egg Plant,	Parsley,	Pepper,
Lettuce,	Parsnip,	Tomatoes.
Carrot,	Radish,	
Cauliflower.	Celery,	

Of these it is seldom necessary to sow Carrot, Parsnip, Kohl-Rabi and Radish in a hot bed, because they are hardy and can be started in the cold frame or a seed bed covered with muslin cloth.

Celery, Egg Plant and Pepper thrive only in a warm climate; therefore they cannot be set out as early as the other plants. The seed for these three should not be planted in the hot bed until about two weeks after planting the Cabbage, etc.



Slate's Half Dollar Garden Box

This is an ideal collection for the small city garden, for the children's garden, or as a trial package of Slate's Seeds.

The city gardener has very little space and his variety of vegetables must be limited. In this collection I offer a selected list of the most commonly used vegetables and those which are desired in every garden. The city man will find this little box to fill his needs and give a remarkable variety of fresh vegetables for his table. Every little helps, and this collection will save many dollars worth of groceries.

Do your children have their garden? Every child should be taught the culture and care of a garden. It will be the most valuable part of their education, and it can be obtained in no other way except by actual experience with growing vegetables. Keep the boys and girls on the farm. Make them self-reliant, healthy children. The exercise will improve their health. And a knowledge of gardening is something which every man and woman will need at some time during their life. Give the kiddies a small lot, a few simple tools, and one of these inexpensive collections of seeds. You will be surprised at the interest they take in the work and at the results they can achieve.

Or if you have never tried Slate's Seeds—if you do not know that they are the seeds you want to use—then try one of these boxes. Each box contains a sufficient variety to give you a fair sample of Slate Quality. And I know that the quality of the seeds will bring you back again next year for a larger order. For a trial proposition, it gives you a larger variety at a reduced price. These collections are all made up in advance and no substitutions can be allowed. Each box contains the following seeds, and a copy of "How to Have a Good Garden" will be included for only 11 cents extra.

Quantity.	Kind.	Catalog Price.
One-third pint	Bountiful Early Snap Beans.....	15c
One-third pint	Prolific Bush Lima Beans.....	15c
One packet	Improved Early Blood Turnip Beet.....	05c
One packet	Early Cluster Cucumber.....	05c
One packet	Big Boston Lettuce.....	05c
One packet	Southern Giant Curled Mustard.....	05c
One packet	Early White Bush Squash.....	05c
One packet	Slate's Matchless Tomato.....	05c
Total value at catalog prices.....		60c

Sent postpaid to any address for 50c.

For Every Country Garden

Slate's Five Dollar Garden Box

No farmer can afford to cut down his family's supply of good, fresh vegetables by failing to cultivate a garden. I have designed this collection to fit the farmer's garden. It will supply a large variety of vegetables and an abundance of each kind; there should be plenty for the table and some to put up for winter. The varieties given here are the best for home use—the same ones that I plant in my own garden. There are both early and late varieties; the box is designed to keep the table supplied throughout the summer, and no extras should be needed.

There is nothing in this collection that should not be in every farm garden. There is no waste. A sufficient quantity of each item is included, but no more than what will be needed. In case there is any vegetable included that you do not care for, the reduced price at which the box is sold will more than counteract such loss. No substitutions can be made. I sell this collection at a reduced price because I can prepare the boxes in advance and greatly reduce the cost of handling your order.

Slate's Five-Dollar Garden Box will prove the greatest help to your garden. It will insure you a good garden throughout the summer and save many dollars worth of groceries. And it will save you costly mistakes in the selection of your seed, will insure sufficient seed of each variety to supply even a large family, and will save you \$1.40 on your seed order. A copy of "How to Have a Good Garden" is included free with each order for this box. In addition, it contains the following seeds:

Quantity.	Kind.	Catalog Price.
One pound	Earliest Red Valentine Beans.....	40c
One pound	Stringless Greenpod Beans.....	40c
One pound	Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans.....	45c
One pound	Prolific Bush Lima Beans.....	45c
One ounce	Improved Early Blood Turnip Beet.....	15c
One ounce	Detroit Dark Red Late Beet.....	15c
One ounce	Chantenay Carrot.....	15c
One-half ounce	Copenhagen Market Cabbage.....	35c
One ounce	True Georgia Collards.....	15c
One ounce	Early Cluster Cucumber.....	15c
One ounce	Improved Long Green Late Cucumber.....	15c
One pound	Adams Early Corn.....	25c
Two pounds	Stowell's Evergreen Corn.....	70c
One ounce	Big Boston Lettuce.....	15c
One ounce	Southern Giant Curled Mustard.....	15c
Four ounces	Perkins Mammoth Okra.....	20c
One packet	White Silverskin Onion.....	05c
One pound	Slate's Extra Early Peas.....	40c
One pound	Thomas Laxton Late Peas.....	40c
One ounce	Scarlet Button Radish.....	15c
One ounce	Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify.....	20c
One ounce	Bloodsdales Spinach.....	15c
One ounce	Slate's Extra Early White Bush Squash.....	10c
One packet	Sparks Earliana Tomato.....	05c
One-half ounce	Slate's New Stone Tomato.....	20c
One ounce	Purple Top Strap Leaf Turnip.....	15c

Total value at catalog prices.....\$6.40

Weight when packed twelve pounds. Delivered anywhere east of the Mississippi River for \$5.00. West of the Mississippi, customers to pay one-half of the postage.

Slate's Market Gardener's Price List

The prices given below are for bulk quantities only, and ounces, packets and such small quantities will not be sold at these prices. The freight, express or postage is always extra when seeds are ordered from this list. Half-pounds will be sold at pound prices; five pounds at ten-pound prices; thirty pounds or more at hundred-pound prices. All of these prices are subject to change without notice, but revised prices will be quoted upon request.

BEANS—			15 lbs.	100 lbs.	CABBAGE—			Lb.
Earliest Red Valentine.....	\$4.50	\$25.00			Early Jersey Wakefield.....		\$7.50	
Hopkins Valentine	4.50	25.00			Charleston Wakefield		7.50	
Bountiful	4.50	25.00			Slate's Early Drumhead.....		5.00	
Long Yellow Six Weeks.....	4.50	25.00			Early Flat Dutch.....		5.00	
Extra Early Refugee.....	4.50	25.00			Burpees Surehead		5.25	
Giant S. Greenpod.....	4.50	25.00			Henderson's Succession		6.50	
Stringless Greenpod	4.50	25.00			Slate's Late Drumhead.....		5.00	
Refugee or 1,000 to 1.....	4.50	25.00			Late Flat Dutch.....		5.00	
Black Valentine	4.50	25.00			Early Winningstadt		6.50	
Tennessee Greenpod	4.50	25.00			Short Stem Danish B. H.....		8.00	
White Kidney	4.00	20.00			Copenhagen Market		8.00	
WAX BEANS—			15 lbs.	100 lbs.	CELERY—			Lb.
Curries Rust Proof.....	\$4.50	\$25.00			Imp. White Plume.....		\$2.25	
Hodsons	4.50	25.00			Giant Pascal		1.75	
POLE BEANS—			15 lbs.	100 lbs.	COLLARDS—			Lb. 10 lbs.
Kentucky Wonder	\$4.50	\$25.00			True Georgia	\$1.40	\$1.35	
White Creaseback	4.50	25.00			N. C. Short Stem.....	1.40	1.35	
Cutshort	4.50	25.00			CUCUMBERS—			Lb. 10 lbs.
LIMA BEANS—			15 lbs.	100 lbs.	Extra Early White Spine.....	\$1.25	\$1.15	
Prolific Bush	\$4.50	\$25.00			Perfected White Spine.....	1.25	1.15	
Burpees Bush	4.50	25.00			Slate's Early Fortune.....	1.25	1.15	
Sieva or Carolina Pole.....	4.50	25.00			Early Cluster	1.25	1.15	
Carpenteria Pole	4.50	25.00			Davis Perfect	1.25	1.15	
Fordhook Bush	4.75	26.00			Klondike	1.25	1.15	
TABLE BEETS—			Lb.	10 lbs.	Fordhook Famous	1.25	1.15	
Imp. Early Blood Turnip.....	\$1.40	\$1.30			Chicago Pickling	1.25	1.15	
Ex. Early Egypt. Blood Turnip	1.40	1.30			Imp. Long Green.....	1.25	1.15	
Slate's Early Eclipse.....	1.40	1.30			GARDEN CORN—			15 lbs. 100 lbs.
Detroit Dark Red.....	1.40	1.30			Adams Extra Early.....	\$2.10	\$12.50	
Crosbys Egyptian	1.40	1.30			Adams Early	2.10	12.50	
Crimson Globe	1.40	1.30			Snowflake	2.00	12.50	
Long Smooth Blood.....	.90	.80			Truckers Favorite	2.10	12.50	
STOCK BEETS—			Lb.	10 lbs.	Golden Bantam	3.75	22.00	
Golden Tankard	\$.90	\$.80			Country Gentleman	3.50	20.00	
Mam. Long Red.....	.90	.80			Stowells Evergreen	3.50	20.00	
CARROTS—			Lb.	10 lbs.	EGG PLANT—			Lb. 10 lbs.
Danvers Half Long.....	\$1.40	\$1.35			N. Y. Imp. Spineless.....	\$4.75	\$4.50	
Chantenay	1.40	1.35			Florida High Bush.....	4.25	4.00	
Oxheart	1.40	1.35			KALE—			Lb. 10 lbs.
Imp. Long Orange.....	1.40	1.35			Dwarf Curled Norfolk.....	\$1.40	\$1.35	



MARKET GARDENER'S PRICE LIST—Continued

LETTUCE—		Lb.	10 lbs.	PEPPER—		Lb.	10 lbs.
Big Boston	\$1.10	\$1.00		Ruby King	\$5.75	\$5.65	
Black Seed Big Boston	1.10	1.00		Bull Nose	5.75	5.65	
California Cream Butter	1.10	1.00		PUMPKIN—		Lb.	10 lbs.
Grand Rapids	1.10	1.00		King of Mammoths	\$1.40	\$1.30	
Prize Head	1.10	1.00		Tennessee Sweet Potato	1.15	1.10	
Early Curled Simpson	1.10	1.00		Conn. Field .....	.75	.70	
MUSTARD—		Lb.	10 lbs.	Slate's Crookneck	1.40	1.30	
So. Giant Curled	\$.95	\$.90		RADISH—		Lb.	10 lbs.
CANTALOUPE—		Lb.	10 lbs.	Scarlet Turnip	\$1.30	\$1.20	
Slate's Early Netted Gem	\$.90	\$.85		Scarlet Button	1.30	1.20	
Extra Early Jenny Lind .....	.90	.85		White Turnip	1.15	1.10	
Eden Gem .....	.90	.85		French Breakfast	1.15	1.10	
Netted Rock King	1.00	.90		White Icicle	1.15	1.10	
Thorobred Rockyford .....	.90	.85		Johnsons Perfection	1.25	1.15	
Gold Lined Netted Rock	1.20	1.10		SALSIFY—		Lb.	
Champion Market .....	.90	.85		Mam. Sandwich Island	\$2.40		
Honey Dew	2.15	2.00		SPINACH—		Lb.	10 lbs.
Knight .....	.90	.85		Bloomsdale	\$1.20	\$1.10	
MUSKMELONS—		Lb.	10 lbs.	SQUASH—		Lb.	10 lbs.
Imp. Millers Cream	\$1.00	\$.90		Slate's Early White Bush	\$.85	\$.80	
Emerald Gem	1.00	.90		Mammoth White Bush .....	.80	.75	
Banana	1.25	1.15		Early Summer Crookneck .....	.90	.85	
WATERMELON—		Lb.	10 lbs.	Giant Crookneck .....	.90	.85	
Excell	\$.90	\$.85		Select Hubbard	1.15	1.10	
Tom Watson .....	.90	.85		TOMATOES—		Lb.	10 lbs.
Harris Earliest .....	.70	.65		Sparks Earliana	\$2.75	\$2.65	
Florida Favorite .....	.85	.80		Chalks Early Jewel	2.75	2.65	
Kleckley Sweets .....	.90	.85		Early Detroit	3.65	3.50	
Halbert Honey .....	.90	.85		June Pink	2.75	2.65	
Jackson .....	.85	.80		Ponderosa	4.85	4.75	
Georgia Rattlesnake .....	.85	.80		Acme	3.40	3.25	
Bradford .....	.85	.80		Beauty	3.40	3.25	
OKRA—		Lb.	10 lbs.	Matchless	2.75	2.65	
Early Dwarf Green	\$.55	\$.50		Imp. Trophy	3.40	3.25	
White Velvet .....	.55	.50		Dwarf Champion	3.40	3.25	
Perkins Mammoth .....	.55	.50		Dwarf Stone	3.40	3.25	
ONION—		Lb.	10 lbs.	Red Rock	3.40	3.25	
White Silverskin	\$3.75	\$3.65		Brimmer	4.85	4.75	
Yellow Danvers	2.90	2.75		Slate's New Stone	2.15	2.00	
Prizetaker	2.90	2.75		Livingstons Globe	3.40	3.25	
Red Wethersfield	2.65	2.50		John Baer	3.40	3.25	
Crystal Wax Bermuda	3.25	3.00		TURNIP—		Lb.	10 lbs.
PEAS—		15 lbs.	100 lbs.	Mammoth Red Top Globe	\$1.40	\$1.35	
Sutton's Excelsior	\$3.50	\$22.00		Purple Top White Globe	1.40	1.35	
Notts Excelsior	3.50	22.00		White Norfolk Globe	1.40	1.35	
Slate's Extra Early	3.50	22.00		Southern Prize .....	.90	.85	
First and Best	3.50	22.00		Purple Top Strap Leaf	1.40	1.35	
Early Alaska	3.50	22.00		White Egg	1.40	1.35	
Gradus	3.50	22.00		White Flat Dutch	1.40	1.35	
Thomas Laxton	3.50	22.00		Seven Top .....	.90	.85	
Ameer	3.50	22.00		Large Amber Globe	1.40	1.35	
Large Alaska	3.50	22.00		P. T. Yellow Rutabaga	1.40	1.35	
White Marrowfat	3.00	18.00					
Telephone	3.25	22.00					

All of the above prices are f. o. b. South Boston, Va., and postage, freight or express charges are extra.

Slate's Dollar Garden Box



Adds
30 Cents
to the
Buying Power
of
Your Dollar

The
Right
Varieties
and the
Right
Quantity

Your Dollar Has Done Its Patriotic Duty When It Supplies Seeds For a Whole Garden

In order to do my bit towards promoting War Gardens and the home production of food, I am holding my Garden Box down to its original price of one dollar. The cost has more than doubled, but if it be possible, the price shall remain one dollar so long as America needs food.

Four years ago I put out the original Dollar Garden Box, and I have found it to meet a general need. Customers who use it one year come back for another. They have found that it is not a freak collection, but something of real value. The packets are all of standard size and the seed of standard quality. It contains everything needed for the home garden and a sufficient quantity of each for the average family. It saves mistakes in the selection of varieties, because I put into it only those varieties best adapted to the home garden. And it saves the waste of inexperienced buyers. The right quantity of each item is put in, and there are none to be thrown away.

This Dollar Box was originally designed for inexperienced gardeners, but it has exceeded this limit. It is essential to the beginner, but experienced gardeners have found its selection and real value to appeal to them. In order to give you \$1.30 worth of seed for one dollar, it is absolutely necessary that I keep the boxes standard. No substitutes can be allowed. I promise you, however, the best that I have in each box, and the Slate reputation goes with it. If upon receipt and examination of the box, you are not highly pleased with it, return it to me, and I will refund your dollar plus the return postage.

One-third pint each of Snap Beans, Pole Beans, Lima Beans, Corn and Peas, together with one packet each of Cabbage, Cucumber, Lettuce, Carrot, Radish, Squash, Tomato, Beets, Mustard and Onion seed, are in each box. A value of \$1.30, but the price is only \$1.00 postpaid anywhere in the United States. In Canada the duty is extra.

**W.C. SLATE**

VEGETABLE SEEDS



ASPARAGUS

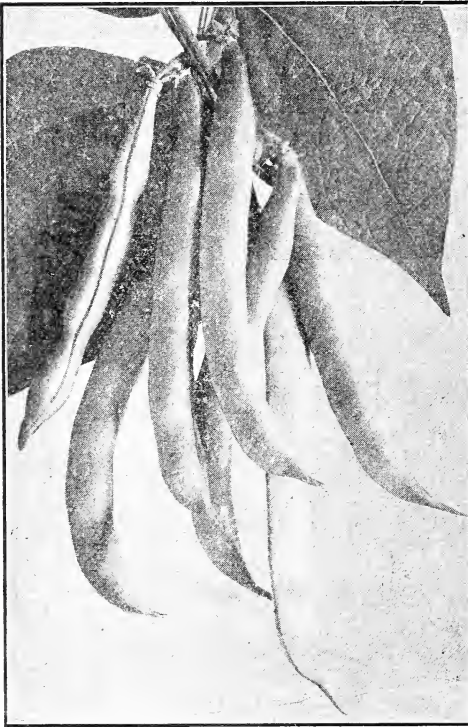
Asparagus Roots, 50c Per Dozen Postpaid—\$1.00 per 100 by Express.

CULTURE.—The seed should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before planting. Sow early in the spring in drills 18 inches apart and 2 inches deep. Plant 15 to 20 seed to every 12 inches of row, and later thin to 1 inch apart. Give frequent and shallow cultivation throughout the summer, and the plants will be ready to set out by the following spring. A rich, heavy, sand loam is best adapted to the growing of Asparagus.

PALMETTO.—The variety that I have found easiest to grow, and the best for home use. The plants grow large and produce deep green shoots. It is early and will continue to put out shoots as long as it is kept cut.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c postpaid.

BEANS—BUSH—GREENPOD



Hopkins Improved Valentine Bean

CULTURE.—The soil selected for Beans should be only medium rich. On extremely rich land they are inclined to make too much vine and few pods. Plant Beans after danger of frost is past in drills 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet apart and from 2 to 4 inches deep. The seed should be dropped in a light drill; that is, one every inch or two. When the plants have attained some size and the first leaves commence to take shape, thin out to 6 inches apart in the row. Give frequent and shallow cultivation, but never cultivate while the vines are wet, else rust will appear and give much trouble.

EARLIEST RED VALENTINE.—This variety is especially desirable for early planting, since the seed will germinate under conditions that would cause other kinds to rot. Furthermore, the vines are very hardy and withstand the adverse conditions that affect early plantings of beans. The vines grow erect to a medium height and have dark green foliage. Produces in six weeks pods of medium length, fleshy and curving. When pulled young the pods are very tender, but, like all other beans, they are inclined to get tough after staying on the vines several days. The seed are a deep red, splotched with a lighter shade.

Price—1 pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, delivered.

HOPKINS IMPROVED VALENTINE.—This is an improved strain of the old Red Valentine, and in many respects similar to it. However, both the pods and the seed run more uniform in size and shape. It is as early or earlier than the Red Valentine, and more productive. You might call it the same thing as a well bred, carefully selected lot of Red Valentines. For this reason I think it a little better.

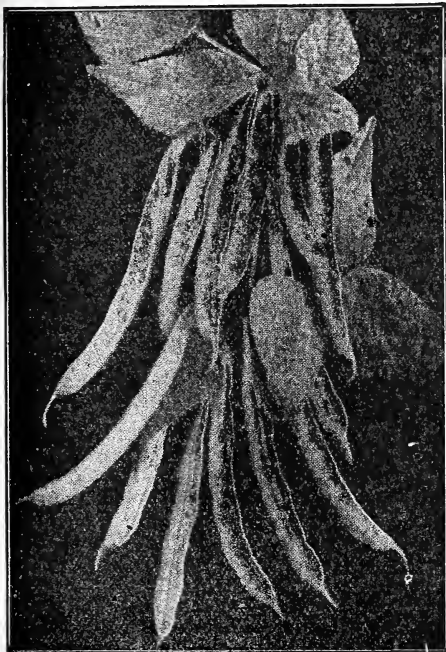
Price—1 pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid.

I have used both your garden and tobacco seed, which were ordered through a neighbor, and was much pleased with them. But my neighbor has moved away, so please send me a catalogue.
Virginia.

WILLIAM R. FLOOD.



SOUTH BOSTON VA.



Bountiful Bean.

BOUNTIFUL.—This is an extra early, hardy snap, which is very popular with market gardens. It is named Bountiful because of the heavy crops it produces. The vines are vigorous and upright, having large leaves. The pods are from 5 to 6 inches long, large and flat. The seed are of medium size and of a solid, rich yellow color.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c postpaid.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS (Green Pod).—In my trials I have found this to be one of the earliest Beans I list. Its earliness, combined with its good producing qualities, have made it one of the most popular varieties. The vines grow tall and have large light green leaves which are almost smooth. The pods are large, long flat and curving, making one of the largest of the extra early snaps. The seed are of medium size, flat and a creamy yellow color.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c postpaid.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—This variety is adapted to the needs of canners and for the second early bean in the home garden. It produces in about seven weeks after planting. The vines are vigorous and productive, generally covered with large light green leaves. The pods are

about six inches long, large, round, almost straight, and stringless. The quantity of pods it produces might well be compared to that produced by the pole beans. The seed are rather small and long and of a brownish yellow color.

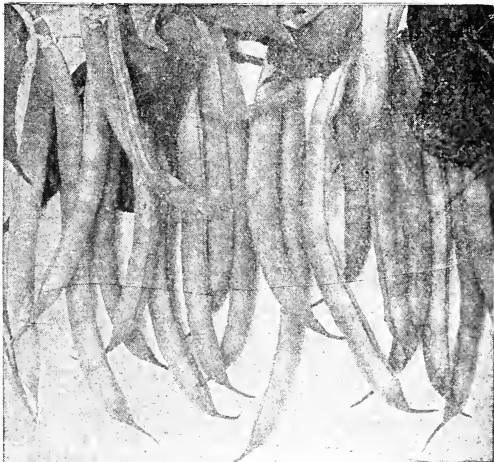
Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE.—Grows dwarf and compact, maturing along with any of the extra early varieties. The pods are of medium length, round, nearly straight, of a light green color, and stand shipping well. This bean can be planted in either the fall or the spring, but is generally used for the spring crop.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—This is my favorite for the home garden, and I do not believe that a better bean can be had. It has filled the needs of the most critical gardeners for years, in spite of the fact that it is not so hardy as some of the other varieties. It is rather tender and inclined to rust and blight. The vines grow to a medium size, have dark green leaves, and are fairly productive. The greatest value of this bean comes in its pods, which are from 5 to 6 inches long, round, meaty and as near stringless as a bean will ever be. These pods will remain on the vines for several days without becoming shucky. The seed are of medium size and a deep brown color. For the man who understands gardening and is particular about each variety he plants, I cannot offer anything better.

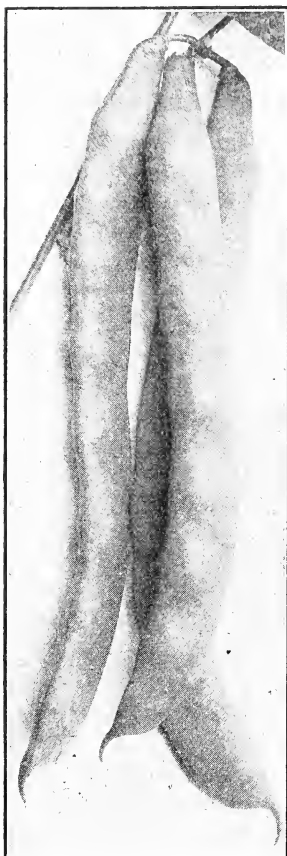
Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid.



New Extra Early Refugee Bean.
10 Days Earlier Than the "Old" Refugee.



W.C. SLATE



**Slate's
Tennessee Greenpod Bean.**

REFUGEE OR 1,000 TO 1.—The vines are large and spreading and produce as many pods as any other variety, and more than most of them. The pods are of medium length, almost round, thick and slightly curved. In quality the pods are better than the early sorts and almost as good as the Stringless Green Pod. The seed are long, slender, purplish black, splashed with tan.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid.

SLATE'S TENNESSEE GREEN POD.—This bean is also known as the Franklin County. Up in Southwest Virginia, among the canners, this variety stands su-

preme. Like the Stringless Green Pod, its habits of growth are not so vigorous, but its excellent quality fully repays the grower who plants it. The vines attain a medium size and have dark green, crumpled foliage. The pods are from 5 to 6 inches long, flat, irregular in shape and of a light green color. The seed are kidney shape and of a dull brown color.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c, postpaid.

SLATE'S BLACK VALENTINE.—My strain of this variety has been carefully bred for years to produce the best market bean to be had. For years I have supplied some of America's most particular market gardeners with seed stock. I believe that I now have one of the most uniform and productive strains to be found, and the fact that my old customers come back to me year after year proves that they are getting good results from my stock. For home gardens I do not recommend Black Valentine, but for the market grower it has few equals. In earliness, productiveness and the ability of the pods to stand shipping, it ranks first. The vines are vigorous and produce the pods all about the same time, thus making the picking much easier. The pods are about five inches long, thick, meaty, and will look fresh and green several days after being picked. They reach the market in good condition and bring the best prices. The seed are of medium size and a solid black color. After carefully breeding and selecting my seed stock of this variety for years, you will find it the purest and best stock of Black Valentine that you ever planted.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid.



Refugee, or 1,000 to 1 Bean.



WAX

CULTURE.—The Wax Bean is not so hardy as the Green Pod; therefore should not be planted so early. In other respects the cultivation is similar to that given the Green Pod varieties. Care should be exercised in cultivating Wax Beans to keep them clear of grass and weeds and to prevent the soil being thrown on the foliage of the plants. These will prove a great help in preventing rust and disease.

HODSON'S WAX.—This is a medium early variety, maturing in about eight weeks after planting. The vines are vigorous and more prolific than most of the Wax sorts. The pods are about five inches long, almost straight, thick and almost round. Color a clean wax. The seed resemble those of the Hopkins Red Valentine in appearance.

Price—Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid.

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF.—Also known as the Black Wax. This bean has proved to be one of the most reliable of the early varieties. The vines make a healthy growth and yield a heavy crop of pods, which ripen uniformly. The pods are rather long, flat and tender. The seed are rather large, slightly flattened and of a purplish black color. Market gardeners will find this the most desirable of the Wax Beans. Its reliability, yield, freedom from rust and excellent quality pods place it in a class to itself.

Price—Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid.



Hodson's Wax Beans.

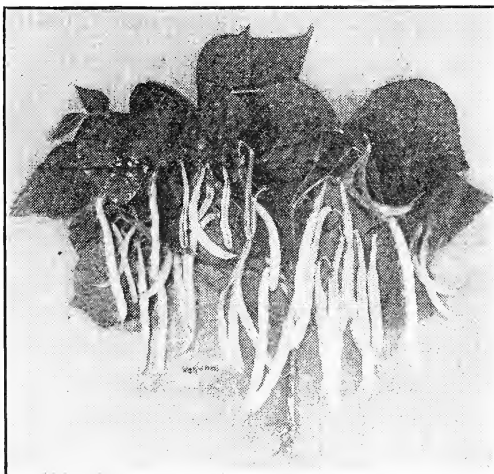
YOUR GARDEN PROBLEMS.

Do you ever wonder which is the best variety to plant in your garden? Or have you ever wanted to know the best method of growing some new vegetable? It may be that this year you will have one of these problems facing you. If so, please remember that I will cheerfully answer your questions to the best of my ability.

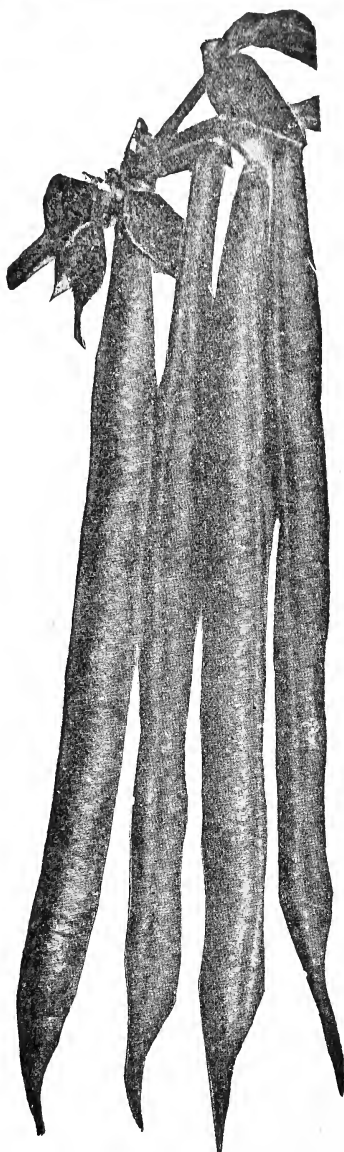
The seeds I bought of you were the best I have ever seen. The One Sucker Tobacco did more than well for the dry season we had (only one rain after tobacco was set), and from 6,000 plants I have 2,500 pounds of tobacco, or near one-half pound per plant, which I have never equaled before. The Sweet Corn is a wonder for size and sweetness. I had tomatoes that weighed two and one-half pounds, and the Netted Rock Cantaloupes are a wonder. You should change the name to Wonder Rock.

A. A. POWEL.

Indiana.



Currie's Rust Proof Wax Bean.



Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean.

POLE or CORNFIELD

CULTURE.—Pole Beans can be grown with less work in a cornfield than elsewhere. They can be planted with the corn or after the corn has come up and been thinned. Plant two seed near each stalk of corn and cover to a depth of about three inches. When planted to themselves, they should be put in rows 3 to 4 feet apart. Lay off hills two feet apart in the row and plant from 6 to 8

seeds in each hill. Pole Beans are more sensitive to cold than the bush varieties; therefore they should never be planted until warm weather comes.

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOME-STEAD.—This is my favorite of the Pole Beans. It is very early, but if the pods are kept picked it will bear until frost. The vines grow vigorous and are covered with dark green leaves. The pods are large, curved, almost round, and often grow to a length of 12 or 15 inches. The seed are of medium size, rather long, and of a yellowish brown color. For a heavy yielding, stringless snap, which is meaty and tender, I will recommend this variety every time.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid.

WHITE CREASEBACK.—This bean resembles the Kentucky Wonder in its growth and general appearance. The vines grow tall, are productive, and noted for the extremely short time in which they perfect the pods. The pods are long, round, straight, and stand shipping better than any of the pole beans. They retain their silvery green color for several days after picking, and command top market prices. The seed are long and pure white.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid.

CORN HILL or CUTSHORT.—This is an old variety still popular with many gardeners for planting among corn, thereby giving a good crop without the use of poles. It is not so early as either the Kentucky Wonder or Creaseback, therefore, does not outgrow the corn. The vines grow to a medium size and are covered with rich green leaves. The pods are short, thick and flat. The seed are irregular in shape, speckled with red and white, and are often used as dry beans for winter cooking.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid.

See Market Gardener's Price List on page 9 for prices on bulk quantities of all Beans.

Enclosed please find an order. I am very much pleased to state that your seeds have given me every satisfaction. I am so well pleased with them that I never save any of my own growing. I have relied upon you for seeds for my entire crop, knowing by experience that I am getting the best and always true to name. Several of my neighbors used your seeds last year and were well pleased with the results.

WILLIAM TAPPING.
Ruthven, Ontario, Canada.



LIMA

CULTURE.—All Lima Beans are sensitive to cold and should not be planted until the weather becomes warm. They are planted and cultivated on the same plan as that given for Snap Beans, and if properly cared for they will produce throughout the entire summer. Lima Beans should be kept clean of all grass and weeds, else the beans will be very inferior. Do not cultivate after the blooms appear.

WOOD'S PROLIFIC BUSH.—This is the earliest Lima Bean known to me and the most productive of the bush varieties. The vines grow to a height of from 18 to 24 inches, are vigorous and very productive. The pods are of medium size, neat shape and

well filled. The seed are rather small and pure white in color. This and the Sieva Pole Lima are often called Butter Beans on account of their rich flavor.

Price — Pkt.,
15c; 1 lb., 40c;
2 lbs., 70c, post-
paid.



Prolific Bush Lima Bean.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA.—This is a large, round potato lima. It is very popular and extensively grown in the North, but does not produce quite so well in the South as the Prolific Bush. The vines are rather delicate when young, but become strong as they grow older. The pods are unusually large and often contain as many as five of the giant beans. See the illustration for general appearance.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c, postpaid

BURPEE'S BUSH.—This is a large, flat Lima of good quality. It is neither so early nor so productive as the Wood's Prolific, but does well for a late bean. The pods are large and flat. The seed are large, flat and of a greenish white color.

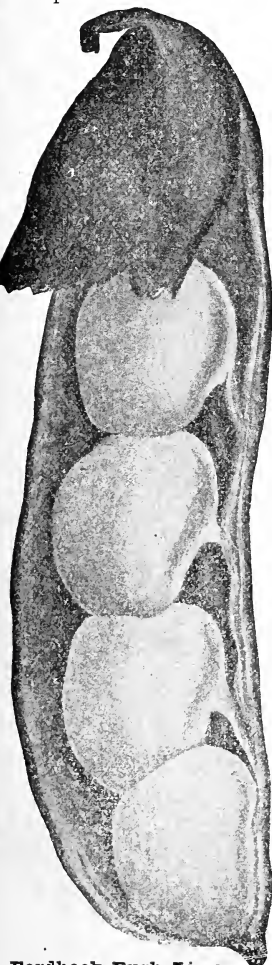
Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c, postpaid.

SIEVE or CAROLINA.—This variety is similar in its appearance, earliness and producing qualities to the Wood's Prolific Bush. The Sieve, however, is a Pole Bean, and one planting of it will give beans throughout the entire season.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c, postpaid.

CARPENTERIA POLE.—This variety is similar to the Burpee's Bush, but, like all Pole Beans, it is far more productive than the Bush. Southern gardeners should have no trouble in producing a good crop of these beans. I believe it to be the best of the large Limas for Southern planting.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c, postpaid.

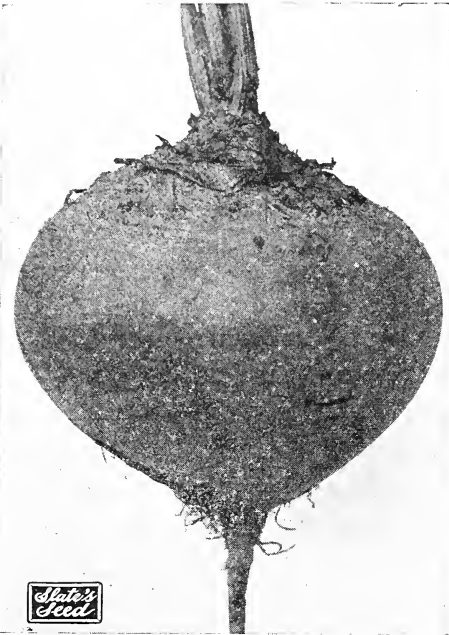


Fordhook Bush Lima.

See page 9 for Market Gardener's Price List of all seeds.

**W.C. SLATE**

TABLE BEETS



Slate's Improved Early Blood Turnip Beet.

CULTURE.—The beet is a hardy vegetable and can be planted just as soon as the heavy frosts are over. Or the seed may be started in the cold frame about four weeks before the plants can be set out in the open ground. Sow in drills about two feet apart, covering the seed about one inch deep. Later thin the plants to four inches apart and give frequent and shallow cultivation. For the fall garden, sow the turnip shape varieties in June.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP.—This variety is extremely early and one of the best for forcing. It has a small top and a deep red root that grows to a size of about three inches in diameter. The root is slightly flattened at the top and bottom and has flesh of a dark red, mingled with lighter shades.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

SLATE'S EARLY ECLIPSE.—I consider this variety almost as good as my Early Blood Turnip. It is an extra early beet, growing a medium size top and root. The roots have a smooth, dark red skin and a dark red flesh, which is fine grained and sweet. It is popular with the market gardeners, and I believe that it deserves its popularity.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

SLATE'S IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—I have developed and selected this variety for years, and I now believe it to be the best general purpose beet for either the home or the market garden. It is good for early, intermediate or late planting. The tops are vigorous, but not large. The roots grow to a medium size, are turnip shape (see illustration), have a deep red and smooth skin and a small tap root. The flesh is a deep red or crimson, crisp and tender.

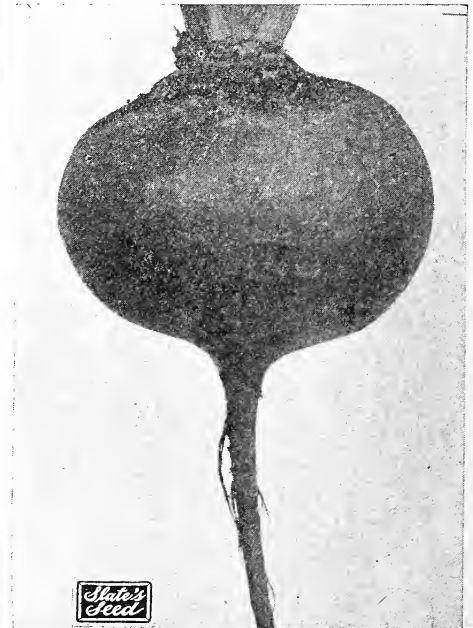
Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

DETROIT DARK RED.—Good for either early or late planting. The tops are small and erect, having dark green leaves shaded with red. The roots are round or globe shape, with a dark red, smooth skin. The flesh is of a light red color, fine grained and of good quality.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

CRIMSON GLOBE.—This is an especially desirable variety for the market gardener. It is one of the earliest of all, and its perfect globe shape, smooth crimson skin and good quality make it one of the best sellers. The tops are vigorous; the roots are of medium size; the flesh is a deep crimson in color.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip Beet.



SOUTH BOSTON VA.



CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.—This variety is especially suited to intermediate and late planting. It is of better quality than most of the other Egyptians, since it is less inclined to push up a woody neck as it advances in growth. It has more of a globe shape than the Early Egyptians, and a smoother skin. The flesh is of fine quality, and I recommend it for winter use and for pickling.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD.—Many gardeners consider a long beet more tender and of better quality than either the turnip or globe shape sorts. In my estimation this is the best of the long beets. The roots grow long and very smooth, having almost no side rootlets. It often grows to a length of twelve inches and makes an excellent variety for table use or for pickling.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a bed during June or July. When large enough to move, transplant in the open ground eighteen inches apart in the row. The cultivation and handling is in every respect similar to that given Cabbage.

DWARF IMPROVED.—This is the surest cropper known. It produces tender, compact sprouts of choice quality. These sprouts are far better than Cabbage.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

STOCK BEETS

CULTURE.—Stock Beets produce best upon a heavy, rich soil. For fertilizing use something which will give Nitrogen 4 per cent, Available Phosphoric Acid 6 per cent, and Sulphate of Potash 9 per cent. Sow this broadcast over the land at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre, and harrow lightly into the soil. Lay off rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and not over three inches deep. Drill the seed at the rate of five pounds per acre, later thinning the plants to eight inches apart. Cultivate flat with harrows similar to the ones used for cultivating corn. The time for seeding extends from the middle of March to the middle of June.

GOLDEN TANKARD.—This is a giant yellow beet which grows well above the ground, thereby eliminating much of the labor of harvesting. It is hardy and productive. The flesh is of a bright yellow color, sweet, and high in feed value.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, delivered.

MAMMOTH LONG RED.—This is a long red variety which grows to an enormous size. The tops push well above the ground, making it comparatively easy to harvest. It is the largest and most productive of the Stock Beets.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, delivered.



Mammoth Long Red Stock Beet

FATTEN YOUR CATTLE ON STOCK BEETS. THEY ARE BETTER THAN CORN.



W.C. SLATE



CABBAGE



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed during the late winter or early spring in well prepared and fertilized beds. To prepare the field for transplanting, apply a fertilizer containing Nitrogen 4 per cent, Phosphoric Acid 7 per cent, and Potash 9 per cent, at the rate of from one to two thousand pounds per acre. This may be applied either broadcast or in the rows. Prepare rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and set the plants 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. Give frequent shallow cultivation, keeping the soil worked well up around the plants. An application of Nitrate of Soda will hasten the growth of the backward plants. For winter Cabbage, sow the seed in June or July. For extra early spring use, sow the seed in September or October, and transplant in the early winter.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

—The Jersey Wakefield is one of the earliest cabbages known and is suited to the needs of both the market and the home gardener. My American Grown stock has been used for years by market gardeners, and I do not believe that a better strain of Wakefield can be found.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; lb., 8.00, postpaid.

SLATE'S EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A large, heavy and productive cabbage. It makes the best

yield of any of the early sorts. The heads are large, round, almost flat, and solid. It is not quite so early as the Charleston Wakefield, but makes a much better yield and is a sure header.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

COPENHAGEN MARKET.

—This is a new extra early variety which is fast taking the place of the Jersey Wakefield. It matures uniformly and produces large, round, solid heads. Under tests, I have planted this variety beside the Jersey Wakefield. The following spring I cut three average heads from each variety and weighed them. The

Copenhagen Markets average from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each heavier than the Jersey Wakefield.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$9.00, postpaid.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—This is one of the most profitable kinds for the market grower. Its good qualities and handsome appearance make it a good seller, while its ability to stand shipping and its enormous yield make it a favorite with the market growers. The heads are large, round, flat, solid and heavy.

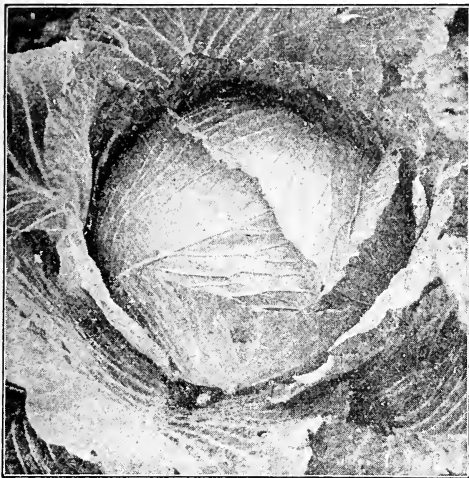
Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.



Slate's Early Drumhead Cabbage.



SOUTH BOSTON V.A.



Early Flat Dutch Cabbage.

LARGE or CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD.—This is a larger but a later variety of the Wakefield strain. It produces heads similar in shape to the Jersey Wakefield, but much larger, and it is about ten days later. The leaves are thick, and it will stand more cold weather than any other cabbage.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.00, postpaid.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT.—An old extra early variety like the Jersey Wakefield, used mostly for the home garden. The heads are long and pointed, generally weighing around two pounds.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$7.50, postpaid.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION.—A good main crop variety. It grows unusually large and is a sure header. It is said to be the hardiest of all, producing better under adverse conditions than any other variety.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$7.50, postpaid.

SLATE'S LATE DRUMHEAD.—This is a large, heavy, late variety which is very hardy and will withstand the cold and frost of late fall. The heads are large, round, heavy and somewhat flattened on top. It is a good keeper and very desirable in every respect for the late garden.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

**WE DO NOT GROW OR SELL
CABBAGE PLANTS**

SHORT STEM DANISH BALL HEAD.

—This is the best winter cabbage obtainable. Stems very short; heads medium size but very hard, heavy, crisp and tender. Best keeper and the most popular for winter.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$9.00, postpaid.

BURPEE'S SUREHEAD.—This is an old standby which has been a general favorite for almost half a century. It produces large, round, slightly flattened heads which often weigh from 15 to 20 pounds.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

LATE FLAT DUTCH.—This is an ideal kind for late shipping. The heads are large, round, thick and flat. Its yield is even better than the Early Flat Dutch.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.



Slate's Late Drumhead Cabbage.

This year I made \$2,086 net on four acres of Gold Leaf Tobacco from seed which I bought from you.

North Carolina.

N. S. WATSON.

The Slate's Improved Gold Leaf Tobacco proved good—the best I ever planted. I sold one barn for \$418.00, and expect to plant it again.

North Carolina.

W. H. TURNER.



W.C. SLATE



CARROTS



Danver's Half Long Carrot.

CULTURE.—Sow in a rich, sandy loam which has been well manured the previous year. The soil should be thoroughly pulverized before seeding, because the seed are very small, and there is danger of covering them too deep. Sow in drills 24 inches apart at the rate of one ounce to every 100 feet of row. After the plants attain some size, thin them to 6 or 8 inches apart and give frequent shallow cultivation. The time for seeding extends from early spring to the middle of the summer.

DANVER'S HALF LONG.—The roots are smooth, 8 to 10 inches long, and of a deep orange color. The flesh is fine grained, sweet and of the very best quality. This is an excellent variety either for the home garden or for the market.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

OXHEART.—This variety is especially adapted to growing in heavy clay soils. The roots are short, round and very thick, making harvesting an easy matter. I especially recommend this variety to those wishing a heavy yield, and to those growing carrots for stock feed. The Oxheart can be used for table or stock. Its quality is little affected by its yield.

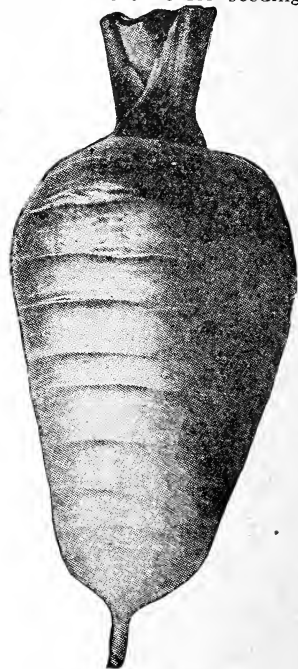
Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

CHANTENAY.—Suited to either garden or field culture. It makes a good yield and is often used for stock feed. It has a medium size top, small neck, stump root, and a broad, thick shoulder. The roots are of an orange color, and the flesh is of good quality.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—This is one of the most popular sorts for table use; therefore it is especially recommended to home gardeners. The roots are long, smooth and tapering. The flesh is very tender and crisp and of a beautiful orange color.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



Oxheart Carrot.

I have used both your garden and tobacco seed which were ordered through a neighbor, and was much pleased with them. But my neighbor has moved away, so please send me a catalog.
Virginia.

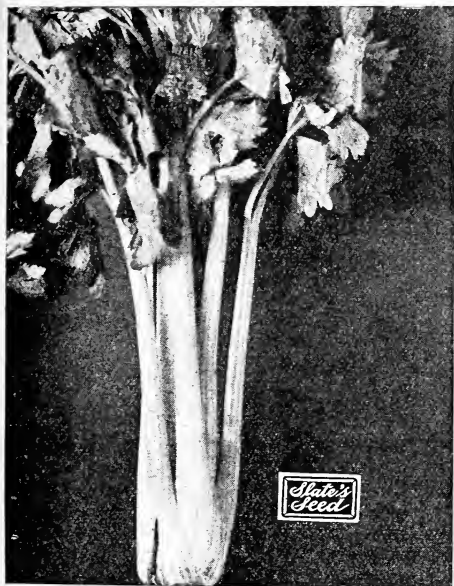
WILLIAM R. FLOOD.



SOUTH BOSTON, VA.



CELERY



Improved White Plume.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed early in the spring in a well prepared bed, and keep the bed watered. Fertilize the field where the plants are to be set with a fertilizer containing Nitrogen 5 per cent, Phosphoric Acid 6 per cent, and Potash 8 per cent, applying the same broadcast at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre. Then prepare large beds from 4 to 6 feet apart; throw out a furrow in the center of each bed about 6 inches deep and 5 inches wide; put in about 3 inches of well rotted stable manure; dig this into the soil and cover with an inch or two of fresh soil. Set plants about 8 inches apart, pour in small quantity water, press soil firmly about roots, pulling it well up around plant. Keep worked up around plant; do not let it get into bud. In cold weather bank crop in one large bed, cover with leaves or straw; put boards over it to keep out rain.

IMPROVED WHITE PLUME.—This is an early, rapid growing variety which is comparatively easy to blanch. It is very little trouble to grow, and is one of the best varieties for the inexperienced gardener. Grows large and healthy, but retains its tenderness and fine, nutty flavor.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

GIANT PASCAL.—This is one of the largest and heaviest of celeries. It is a good keeper and deservedly popular with market gardeners. It is not quite so easily blanched as the Improved White Plume, but in the hands of a man who knows how to handle celery it will make a fine crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

COLLARDS

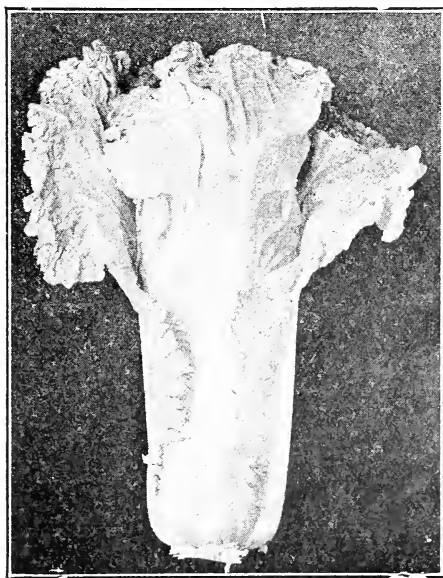
TRUE GEORGIA.—The old reliable of the collards. It grows very large and produces excellent greens. As the leaves are pulled others take their places. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—The stems are short; the leaves are large and spreading; the plants are very hardy and able to withstand both drought and cold. Often called Cabbage Collard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

CHINESE CABBAGE

CULTURE.—These seed may be sowed in the seed bed like cabbage in the fall or early spring and the plants transplanted. It is generally conceded, however, that it is best to sow the seed direct to the open ground at the rate of six pounds per acre in light drills two feet apart. Later thin to twelve inches apart in the rows. The cultivation is the same as that of cabbage. When almost grown tie up the heads with cloth string so that they may blanch.

PE-TSAI KINSHUI.—This is the most popular of all varieties, since it is hardy and can be planted almost any time during the year, and will withstand adverse conditions better than other sorts. Heads resemble those of a cabbage. Hearts white and very tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.



Pe-tsay.



W.C. SLATE



GARDEN CORN

CULTURE.—Almost anyone can grow good corn. The principal things to observe are thorough preparation of the land, good fertilization and frequent shallow cultivation. Lay the rows off three feet apart and drop two seed every twelve inches. Later thin to twenty-four inches apart. The time of seedling extends from March until August.

ADAMS EXTRA EARLY.—This is not a sugar corn but a dent variety. The dent corns will stand more cold and wet weather than will the sugar varieties. This is one of the hardiest and earliest sorts obtainable. Stalks rather small, productive, and about four feet high. Ears short but well filled with smooth white kernels. At least ten days earlier than any other known variety.

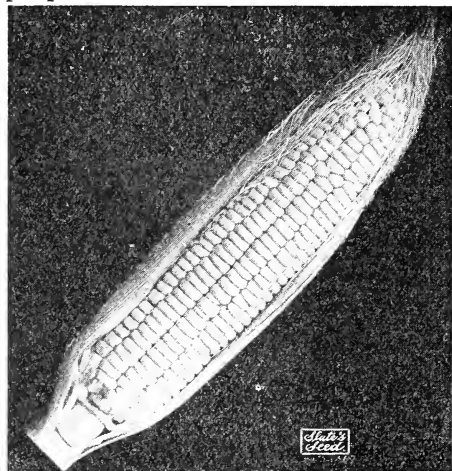
Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 95c, postpaid.

ADAMS EARLY.—Similar to above variety, but is about ten days later, much larger, more prolific, and in all respects a better corn. Its stalks grow to a height of from five to six feet and produce several medium size ears of good quality. Ranks next to Adams Extra Early in earliness.

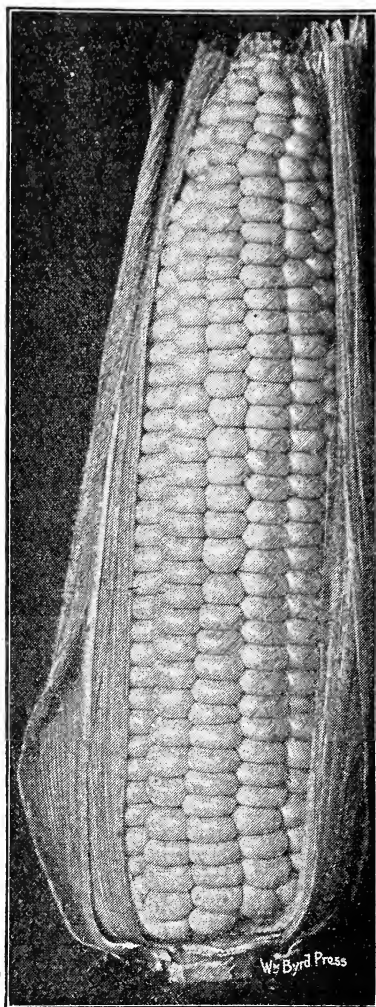
Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 95c, postpaid.

SNOWFLAKE.—This variety is some later than the Adams Early, but it is far superior to it in size and quality. It is what I would call a second early. It is larger than Trucker's Favorite, but not quite so early. The stalks grow large and vigorous, bearing several large, well filled ears. The grains are rather large, deep and pure white.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c, postpaid.



Adams Extra Early Corn.



Truckers Favorite Corn.

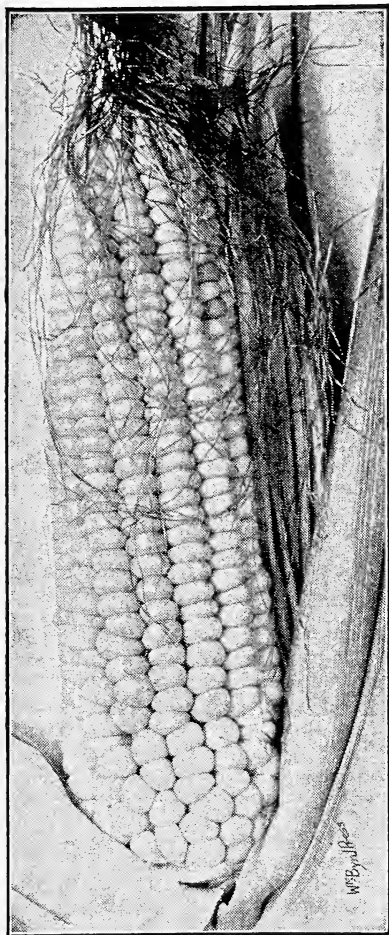
TRUCKER'S FAVORITE.—I sell more of this corn than any other variety I list. It is later than Adams Early, but earlier than Snowflake. It comes between these two in quality, yield and every respect. It is hardy, prolific and a general favorite with both market and home gardeners.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 95c, postpaid.

I am the only man in this section of the country that has a good stand of corn, and I bought my seed from you.
 Virginia. A. W. DeHART.



SOUTH BOSTON, VA.



Stowell's Evergreen Corn.

GOLDEN BANTAM.—This is undoubtedly the best variety of early sugar corn that has ever been introduced to the gardeners of this country. It can be planted so as to give a succession throughout the season, and its sweet, delicious flavor cannot be surpassed. The stalks are very prolific and grow to a height of about five feet. The ears are of medium size and irregularly filled with large golden grains. Its eating qualities are as good as the best, and it will remain on the stalk for days without getting hard.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.95, postpaid.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—This variety is also known as the Shoe Peg, its name coming from the long, narrow, peg shape grains. It has a small cob and a deep grain.

It is very prolific, which makes it a profitable variety for market gardeners, and its tender, delicious kernels win praise on every table. Stalks grow as high as the average field corn. Ears from eight to ten inches long and irregularly crowded with small pearly white kernels.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.45, postpaid.

STOWEL'S EVERGREEN.—The best and most popular late variety I know. Stalks grow very tall and produce an abundance of fodder, making it a good silage corn. The ears are long, large and filled with large and deep grains. The cob is very small. This corn will make the largest yield of any, and the ears will stay longer in the green state than those of any other sort. It makes an unusually good variety for canning, since the large, deep grains make cutting it from the cob an easy matter and adds a great deal to the yield. Every late garden should have some Stowell's Evergreen planted in it.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.45, postpaid.

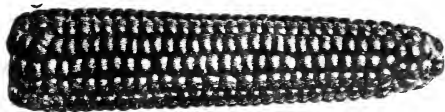
POPCORN

SLATE'S WHITE RICE.—This is an ideal kind for popping. The grains are white and pointed, rice shape. When popped the grains are large, pure white, crisp, tender, and have an excellent flavor. It is one of the easiest kinds to pop and generally free from tough, half popped grains.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 95c, postpaid.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—The stalks grow to a medium size and bear a number of ears. The grains are about the size of the White Rice and just as good for popping. It has a beautiful golden color, but when popped is pure white.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 95c, postpaid.



We bought seed of you last fall for the first time, and they were all so good and gave such good satisfaction that I am sending to you again this year.

Virginia. MISS FLORENCE CALVIN.

Please send me one of your catalogues. I used your seed last year and liked them so well that I thought I would plant them again.

THOMAS B. SETTLE.

North Carolina.



W.C. SLATE



CUCUMBERS



Slate's Extra Early White Spine Cucumber.

CULTURE.—The soil selected for Cucumbers should be a light sand or sand loam. Barnyard litter makes the best fertilizer. Prepare large hills about six feet apart each way, and plant from eight to ten seed in each hill. After the plants get beyond danger from insects, thin to four plants per hill and give shallow cultivation until the vines begin to run. The time for seeding extends from just after the last frost in spring until August. If insects commence to eat the vines, apply Bug Death. To hasten the growth, liquid manure is the best thing to apply.

SLATE'S EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE.—This is an extra early variety used extensively by both home and market gardeners. It is hardy and will stand earlier planting than most other varieties. The fruit is from medium size to large, of perfect shape and a beautiful green color, shaded to a white tip. For the home garden a better variety cannot be had. But market growers will find that Slate's Early Fortune has a better color and will retain its color better in shipping.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.45, postpaid.

HENDERSON'S PERFECTED WHITE SPINE.—This is an extra early favorite of the market gardeners. Its color is a deeper green and it ripens more uniformly than the old White Spine. It grows a vigorous vine, which bears for a long time. The fruit is

from eight to ten inches long, of a deep green color, and does not have the white tip. For shipping this is a very desirable variety.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.45, postpaid.

SLATE'S EARLY FORTUNE.—I consider this the best and the most popular market cucumber grown. It is one of the earliest to produce, very productive, and the fruit is far above that of any other variety in both quality and appearance. The vines are hardy and resist disease to a remarkable extent. The fruit is regular in size, matures uniformly, rather long and of a deep green color, which it holds for days after being pulled. In quantity, quality, appearance and market value this cucumber cannot be equalled. For years I have supplied Florida shippers with my carefully bred stock of this cucumber. They ship a great distance and have found it to reach the market in better condition than any other kind. I believe, and have reason to believe, the years of carefully selecting and breeding I have bestowed upon this variety has made it the purest and best that can be had.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.45, postpaid.

EARLY CLUSTER.—An early, small and very prolific variety. It is an excellent kind for the home garden. The vines are extremely hardy and produce their fruit in clusters of two or three. The fruit is small and of much better quality than the larger ones. They make excellent pickles or the tenderest when sliced.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.30, postpaid.

I like the seed I bought of your house the past year. I grew some of the finest tomatoes and cabbage I ever saw.

MRS. BALDIE MITCHELL.
North Carolina.

I am again ordering a supply of your Gold Leaf Tobacco Seed. I ordered one ounce last year, and I have never seen a tobacco that I was so well pleased with. My crop netted me over \$1,800, and one pile brought \$45.00 per hundred pounds.

Virginia. C. H. MARTIN.

I received my seeds and like them fine. I was showing them to some of my friends, and they asked me to order them some. I think that I will let you supply me with seeds hereafter, and I wish to thank you for your kind attention and prompt shipment of my order. MRS. ANNIE M. RICE.
North Carolina.



SOUTH BOSTON VA.



Improved Long Green Cucumber.

DAVIS PERFECT.—This cucumber is old and reliable. It seems to hold friends among both the home and market gardeners. It is noted for the perfect fruit it produces. The fruit is long, rather slender, of a beautiful deep green color, and has few seed.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.45, postpaid.

KLONDIKE.—This is a popular early variety of the White Spine type, which many growers prefer to any of the other sorts. The vines are hardy and productive. The fruit is about eight inches long, of a dark green color even at the tip; stands shipping almost as well as the Early Fortune, and is uniform in size and growth. In all respects it is a good shipping cucumber.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.45, postpaid.

FORDHOOK FAMOUS.—When a large, smooth cucumber is wanted for home use, I recommend this. It is rather early, productive; produces a most desirable fruit for table use. It also makes a good cucumber for slicing for pickle, but the fruit is far too large to be pickled whole.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.45, postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—This and my Extra Early White Spine are included in almost every order I get from home gardeners. It is indeed a good variety for home use, since it can be used green or pickled. It produces an enormous crop, and the fruit is larger than that of any other kind I know. Fruit from ten to fifteen inches long, has a deep green color and crisp, tender flesh. It is sometimes used by market growers, but I think that it is too late to be profitable.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.55, postpaid.

CHICAGO PICKLING.—A standard late variety which combines all the qualities which go to make up an ideal pickling cucumber. The vines are hardy and very productive. The fruit runs from small to medium size, and can often be pickled whole.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.45, postpaid.

SWISS CHARD

SWISS CHARD OR SEA KALE.—This vegetable is grown entirely for its leaves. The large midribs of the leaf are cooked and served like Asparagus, while the leaf itself is used for greens. It is a valuable addition to any home garden.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

ENDIVE

CULTURE.—Sow seed during the early fall in light drills twelve inches apart. Cultivate like head lettuce, and when grown tie up to blanch. Endive is nothing more than a winter lettuce.

BROAD LEAF BATAVIAN.—The heads are large; the leaves are thick and broad, with white midribs. Excellent for soups, garnishing or salads.

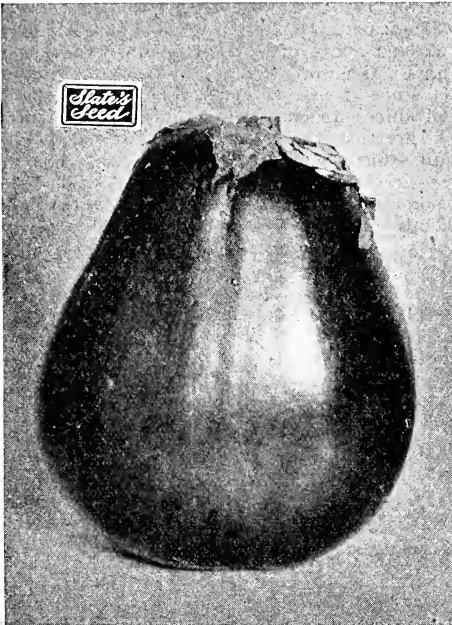
Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

LEEK

Leek is a hardy plant and can be planted in the fall or early in the spring. Produce an excellent Spring Onion, which is always welcome either for home or market.

AMERICAN FLAG.—This is a large, curled variety. It is more generally used than any other sort and is equally good for either home or market. It grows a thick mild root which serves every purpose of a Spring Onion.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.95, postpaid.



New York Improved Spineless Egg Plant.

KOHL - RABI

CULTURE.—Sow as early as possible in drills eighteen inches apart and about one inch deep. Later thin to six inches apart in the row. Cultivate like cabbage or collards. This is a cool weather vegetable; therefore early planting is necessary.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—Very early, producing in about six weeks after planting the seed. I consider it the best variety for table use. Bulbs are of medium size; flesh almost white, very tender, and makes a delicious dish for any table. This seems to be a cross between a Turnip and a Cabbage, but is better than either.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

KALE

CULTURE.—This is a winter crop, and should be sowed between August and October in drills two feet apart and one inch deep. Thin to eight inches apart in the row and cultivate like cabbage.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH or NORFOLK.—This variety does not grow over eighteen inches tall, but often spreads to a width of three feet. The leaves are curled and of a bright green color. They make excellent "greens."

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE.—When the first warm days come about April, sow the seed in a hot bed and keep the bed well watered. When the plants get about three inches high, remove them to a cold frame, setting them in rows about twelve inches apart and from four to six inches apart in the row. This will toughen them and permit them to spread. When real summer comes, transplant to well prepared rows in the open ground, setting the plants three feet apart. In cultivating work the soil up around the stems of the plants.

NEW YORK IMPROVED SPINELESS.

—This is the standard variety for the market growers. The plants are low, spreading and entirely spineless. The fruit is large, of handsome shape and good quality. The fruit seems to retain its dark purple color better than other varieties; therefore commands top market prices.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

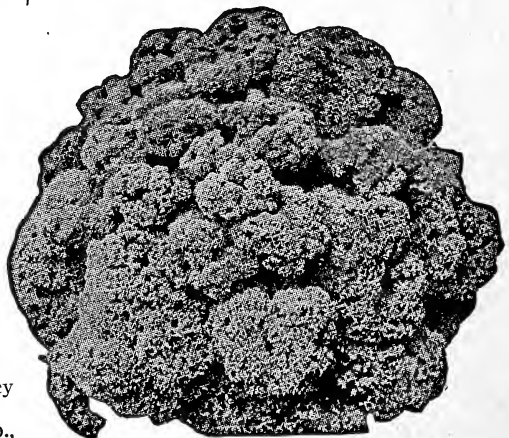
FLORIDA HIGH BUSH.

—One of the prominent features about this variety is the fact that its vines grow to a sufficient height to hold the fruit clear of the ground. The vines are hardy and productive. The fruit is pear shape, of a deep purple color and good quality. I recommend this to the home gardeners.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

MARKET GARDENERS.

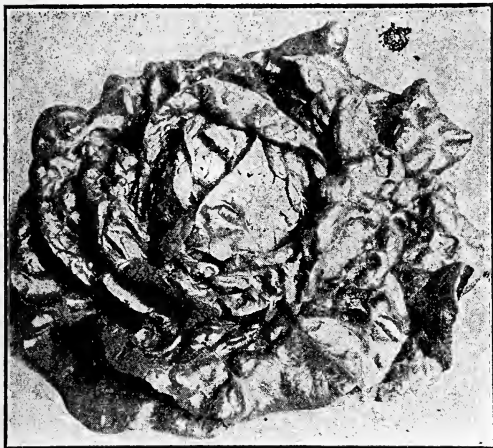
The prices on bulk quantities of seeds are given on pages 9 and 10 of this book.



Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk Kale.



SOUTH BOSTON VA.



Big Boston Lettuce.

LETTUCE

CULTURE.—The heading varieties should be sowed during the early spring in a hot bed, and when about three inches high, transplanted to a light, rich soil. The rows for heading lettuce should be about eighteen inches apart, and the plants should be set ten inches apart in the row. The loose head or curled varieties should be sowed thinly in drills about twelve inches apart and one-half inch deep.

BIG BOSTON.—This is an old variety and still my favorite. It is one of the large, sure heading kinds which has made a host of friends with both market and home gardeners. It can be used for either a head or curled lettuce. The heads are large, compact, and blanch easily. The leaves are large, tender and free from coarse ribs. In my estimation it is the earliest and best variety.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER.—Hardy and easy to grow. It is not so well known as the two varieties above, but I consider it an unusually good lettuce. The heads grow large and solid, while the inner leaves blanch to a beautiful white color.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

GREENLEAF BIG BOSTON.—This is a black seed lettuce, growing to ideal shipping size. The heads are compact and made up of well blanched leaves on the inside. The outer leaves are smooth, slightly curved at the edges, and do not

turn red with the approach of cold weather. This variety has been found to resist adverse conditions to a remarkable degree. It stands through the hot weather without "sluffing off" or going to seed in the fields. Nor does it grow too large to be desired by the markets. It bears the stamp of approval from many of the best lettuce growers, which is sufficient proof of its merits.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

CURLED or LOOSE HEAD VARIETIES

GRAND RAPIDS.—This is a standard greenhouse lettuce and easily forced. The leaves are large, thin, delicately savoyed, and crimped at the edges. It makes an ideal kind for garnishing and is extra early.

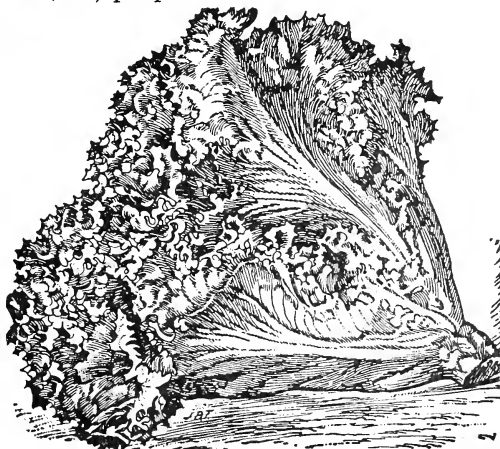
Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20, postpaid.

PRIZE HEAD EARLY.—A curled, white seeded lettuce which is easy to grow and ideal in every respect for home use. The leaves are large, crimped, curled and of a bright green color, tinged with red. In both looks and quality it is all that could be desired.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20, postpaid.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON.—I consider this by far the best of the popular Simpson varieties. It produces large, loose, curled leaves of a beautiful green color. White seed. It is a good variety for either the home or the market grower.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20, postpaid.



Grand Rapids Lettuce.



W.C. SLATE



Southern Giant Curled Mustard.

COPYRIGHTED
BY
W.C. SLATE
1893

MUSTARD

CULTURE.—Mustard can be grown at almost any time of the year. Sow the seed either broadcast or in light drills about twelve inches apart. Requires little or no cultivation, and will produce edible leaves within a few weeks after sowing.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—This is the best known and most popular variety. It grows rapidly and produces an abundant crop of "greens" or salad. The leaves are large and curled.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

GOURDS

CULTURE.—Plant the seed after all danger of frost is past, in a rich sand or clay soil. Cultivate like squash.

NEST EGG.—A most useful variety which grows in the shape of an egg. The shell is thin, very hard and of a yellow color.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

DIPPER.—A long neck gourd, having the shape of a dipper. Shell rather thick and very hard.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

CANTALOUPE

CULTURE.—Cantaloupes are very tender and should not be planted in the open ground until the weather becomes warm. However, extra early crops may be produced by starting the seed in trays, window boxes or paper pots and resetting the plants.

A light, rich sand loam is the best soil. Hills should be prepared four feet apart each way. Chop a handful of manure or fertilizer into the top of each hill, and plant the seed six to ten in each hill, covering them one inch deep. After the first two or three leaves of the plant have taken on their shape, thin to three plants per hill. Give frequent shallow cultivation until the vines begin to spread over the hill, making further cultivation impossible.

SLATE'S EARLY NETTED GEM.—This is a melon of the finest oval strain, which is better adapted to Eastern conditions than the Rocky Ford. The fruit is of medium size, oblong and thickly netted. The flesh is green, firm and has a delicious rich flavor. It is extra early and very prolific.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY JENNY LIND.—Also known as the Nutmeg, deriving its name from its rich flavor. This is one of the earliest melons known and good for either home use or for the early market. The fruit is small, round and slightly flattened at the ends. The flesh is dark green and very sweet.

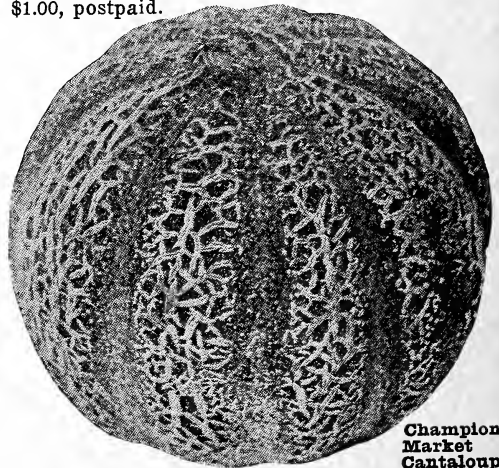
Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EDEN GEM, or NETTED ROCK.—This is one of the finest market melons known to me. For a shipping melon it cannot be surpassed, since it combines all the good qualities which a shipper should have, such as size, shape, netting, freedom from prominent ribs, and firm, sweet flesh. The flesh is thick, firm and sweet, with a small seed cavity. It is noted for its uniformity in both size and ripening habit, and is a heavy yielder. My seed stock comes direct from the Rocky Ford strain, and has been bred for market growers.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

CHAMPION MARKET.—This is an ideal melon for the home market. It is rather large for shipping, but commands top market prices on local markets. The flesh is moderately thick, of a beautiful green color and a rich, sweet flavor. It ranks among the most productive, and its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Champion
Market
Cantaloupe.



SOUTH BOSTON V.A.



KNIGHT.—This is an early cantaloupe of the shipping type, but it is generally found in the home garden. The melons are of medium size, thickly netted and oval shape. The flesh is a rich green, thick and very sweet.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

HONEY DEW.—This is a new variety which is commanding the attention of the Southern growers. It seems to be better adapted to Southern conditions than other sorts and is bringing top market prices. It is almost round, smooth, yellow skin, thin rind, and thick, firm, sweet meat. It can be pulled just before it becomes ripe, and will then reach the market just at its prime. Unusually high prices are being paid on the Northern markets for it, and on account of its productiveness and ability to stand shipping, it should become most profitable.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

NETTED ROCK KING.—A famous melon with both home and market gardeners. It bears a strong resemblance to my Gold Lined Netted Rock, but I think that it is inclined to be more of a shipping melon than the Gold Lined Netted Rock. It is a true Rocky Ford, with firm, sweet flesh. Produces melons of medium size, free from ribs and closely netted.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

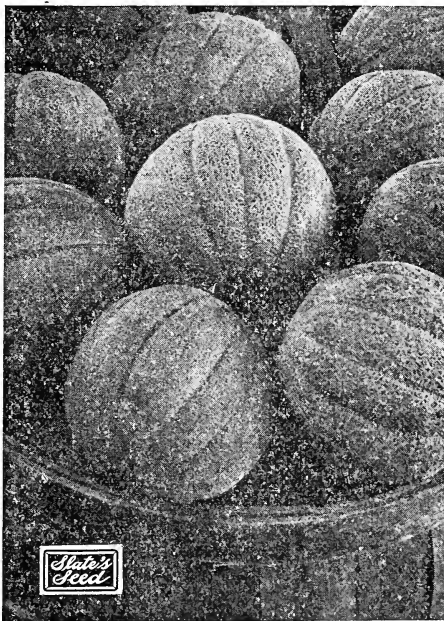
THOROUGHbred ROCKY FORD.—Many people are such great believers in the Rocky Ford Cantaloupes that they will have no other sort. For them I offer this, one of the best of its kind. It is a general purpose melon, good for home gardens, home market or for shipping. The flesh is firm, sweet, fine grained and of a beautiful green color. Its flavor is rich and spicy. It produces an enormous crop and in all respects is an excellent melon.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

SLATE'S GOLD LINED NETTED ROCK.—This melon was introduced by me several years ago. Since then it has won first place among the numerous varieties which I list. The sale on it has steadily increased, which proves that it is giving satisfaction. The market gardener who wishes to secure the top market prices, and the home gardener who wishes the sweetest, the most solid and the most deliciously flavored melon, cannot do better than to get this one. It is a true Rocky Ford. It is free from deep ribs, has perfect netting and

the ideal shape for shipping. It attains a good crating size and has all the requirements for a market melon. The flesh is green, with a thin golden lining next to the seed cavity. The thick, tender flesh is sweet and has a rich, luscious flavor. This melon is uniformly good and not like some varieties—good one season and tasteless the next. Of course, soil and weather conditions affect its quality, just as they do other sorts, but this one comes nearer to being always good than any cantaloupe I have ever seen. Its ripening habits are uniform. Practically every melon is of the same size. I picked it for a winner before I ever offered it to my trade, and its delicious flavor, fine quality of flesh and ideal shipping properties have already won the praise of numerous growers, and they will do the same for you.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.



Slate's Early Netted Gem Cantaloupes.

I am sending you an order for some seed, as I ordered from you last year, and your seed did all that you claim for them. They gave perfect satisfaction, so I am ordering for myself and some friends.

Virginia.

E. G. BOWLES.

I am sending you an order. I bought tobacco seed from you over thirty years ago. North Carolina.

E. L. VESTAL.



W.C. SLATE



Improved Miller's Cream or Osage Muskmelon.

low color, smooth and of good quality, but I do not think that its flavor is especially good. Many people like its flavor, but I must admit that I prefer the Emerald Gem. It is a novelty, often growing three feet in length.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.45, postpaid.

MARKET GARDENERS

will find more attractive prices on bulk orders of garden seeds by referring to my Market Gardeners' Price List, on pages 9 and 10 of this book. These prices, however, are good for bulk quantities only, and the transportation charges are always extra.

MUSKMELONS

IMPROVED MILLER'S CREAM or OSAGE.—Many people prefer the yellow flesh varieties—Muskmelons. In my estimation, this is one of the very best that can be planted in the home garden. The fruits grow large, are slightly ribbed, thinly netted and have an oval shape. The rind is thin. The flesh is thick, sweet and of a rich salmon color. It produces well and makes a good seller on many local markets.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Emerald Gem.—The earliest of the salmon flesh varieties, but is not good for shipping. It is especially desirable for the home garden. The fruit grows to a medium size, is round, slightly flattened at the ends, has an emerald green color, and is almost free from netting. The flesh is of excellent quality and has the richest flavor of any of the muskmelons.

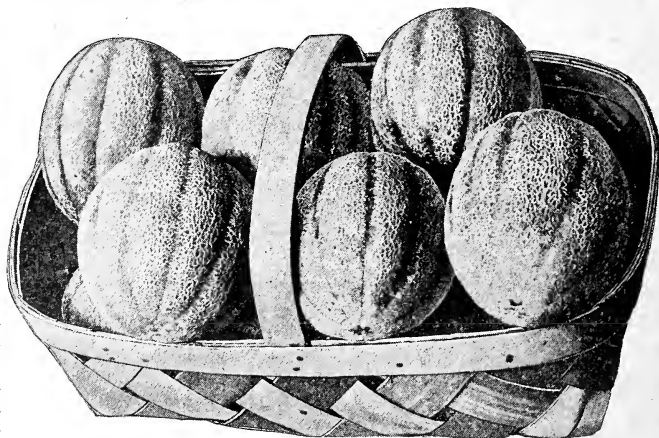
Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

BANANA.—This is an extremely long melon whose general appearance resembles a banana. It has a smooth yellow skin, thin rind and rather thin flesh. The flesh is of a light yellow

The Monarch Dust Gun is in every respect what you claim it to be, and no tobacco grower can afford to be without it.
Virginia. H. L. GANTT.

I have used your Gold Leaf Tobacco Seed for six years and think that they are the best I ever had.
North Carolina. EDGAR BELL.

I bought a Monarch Dust Gun from you last year and \$4.00 worth of Arsenate of Lead, and I consider that it saved me at least \$300. It was the best investment I ever made.
North Carolina. T. T. PAYNE.



Emerald Gem Muskmelon.



SOUTH BOSTON, VA.



Tom Watson Watermelon.

WATERMELONS

CULTURE.—Break the land deep, pulverize thoroughly, and prepare large beds eight feet apart. In these beds prepare large hills eight feet apart. Open the hills and drop in a shovelful of manure, covering it about six inches deep. Then chop into the top of each hill a handful of commercial fertilizer running high in Nitrogen and Potash. Plant from ten to twelve seed in each hill and cover them about one inch deep. After the plants get beyond danger from insects, thin to three plants per hill. Cultivate frequently and see that all grass is removed from around the hills. One ounce of seed plants about twenty-five hills; three to five pounds, an acre.

TOM WATSON.—This is the most popular kind for shipping and is used by many home gardeners. Its enormous size, handsome shape, luscious flavor and ability to stand shipping have made it immensely popular. It is both early and productive. Its rich, luscious flavor makes it an excellent eating melon. The flesh is a deep red, crisp and very tender. It is far sweeter than the average shipping melons, and is so generally used that buyers recognize it and are willing to pay more for it than for most other sorts. It grows very large, oblong, and has a dark green color. The seed are dark.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

HARRIS EARLIEST.—This is an extra early melon which does not compare with the later sorts in quality, but generally pays a handsome profit on the early market. I consider the quality fair, but its earliness makes it welcome either for the home use or on the market. The fruit grows to medium size, are oval, and are striped with dark green and gray. The flesh is of a

bright red color with black seed. It is one of the earliest varieties known, and I recommend it for early planting.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—It is also one of my favorites for home use. The melons grow from medium size to large, long, and are of a dark green color, which is mottled and striped with lighter shades. The rind is thin but firm. The flesh is of a beautiful scarlet color, solid, tender and very sweet. The seed are white. It is second early, a good producer, and especially desirable for home use.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

KLECKLEY SWEETS or MONTE CRISTO.—This is my favorite for home use and for the local market. The rind is too thin to make it a good shipper. Gardeners supplying a local market can easily build up an established trade on this melon, and rely upon its sticking to him, because when a man once eats a Kleckley Sweet he will not be satisfied with any other kind. The melons grow large, oblong and are a dark green in color. The flesh is a bright scarlet, solid, tender and sweeter than that of any other variety. Contains very few seeds, and these are white. Try my favorite in your garden this year.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

I find all of your seeds very satisfactory and shall continue to use them as long as I can get them.

North Carolina.

MRS. A. M. JONES.

I ordered some of your seeds last year, and they proved very satisfactory, so I am sending you another order.

North Carolina.

W. F. HUCKS.



JACKSON.—This is said to be the sweetest melon in the world, but I do not see how it can be any sweeter than the Kleckley Sweets. At any rate, both are very popular with particular people; therefore both of them must be good. The melons grow to a medium size, long, and are green in color. The flesh is a bright red, firm and sweet, ripening close to the rind.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE or GYPSY.

—It belongs to the shipping type, having a rather thick rind, and has no equal for the late market. The melons are large and oblong. The skin is of a dark green color, mottled and striped with lighter shades. It is one of the best keeping melons known, and produces an enormous crop. The seed are white with black eyes. The flesh ranks with that of the Tom Watson in eating qualities. For late melons, you cannot get a better one.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

HALBERT HONEY.—This is an old variety, but still popular. It is related in general appearance to the Kleckley Sweets. The melons grow large, long and have a dark green skin. The flesh is a bright crimson, very sweet and of the best quality. The age and popularity of this melon is sufficient proof of its numerous good qualities.

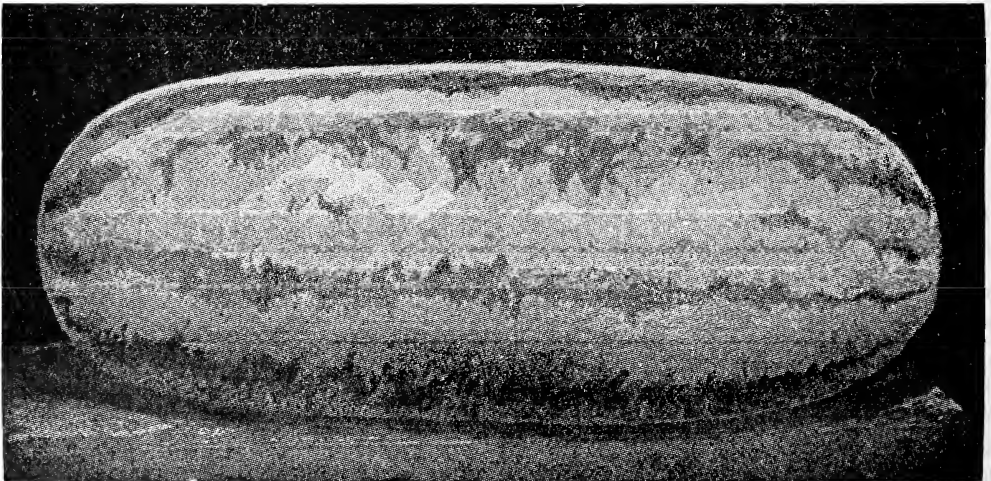
Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EXCELL.—This is a new melon which attracted my attention last year. I secured some of the seed and put them out under test. The result was so good that I decided to offer it to my customers. I found it to be an excellent variety and one which is needed by all melon growers. It grows large, and the vines are vigorous and productive. The melons are large, oval, long, and have a dark green skin. In general appearance it strongly resembles the Tom Watson. It makes a most attractive melon on the market, and its medium thick, tough rind will make it a good shipper. For home growers or growers for local markets, it is equally as good. The flesh is of a beautiful red color, crisp, tender, and just as sweet or sweeter than that of the Tom Watson. Its large size, vigorous habits of growth, handsome appearance and good quality are destined to win a place for this melon in the estimation of every grower. I was more than pleased with the test I gave it. You will be the same. Try it.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

BRADFORD.—This is an old variety, with which many growers are already familiar. The melons grow very large, but not quite so long as the Tom Watson. The flesh is a bright red and very sweet. The rind is too thin to permit of shipping, but it makes an excellent sort for home use or the local market. Color a dark green, striped with slighter lighter shades.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon.



White Velvet Okra.

PARSNIPS

CULTURE.—Sow seed during the early spring in a rich soil, drilling them in rows from 24 to 36 inches apart, and not over one inch deep. Later thin plants to six inches apart and give frequent shallow cultivation.

LONG SMOOTH or HOLLOW CROWN.—The best variety for table use and for the market. It is early and productive. The roots are long, smooth, tender and sweet.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

OKRA

CULTURE.—Sow the seed as soon as the land gets warm in the spring in drills three feet apart and about one inch deep.

Drill the seed heavily, because cool weather is liable to cause them to rot. Later thin the plants to fifteen inches apart in the row and cultivate as for corn.

WHITE VELVET.—The plants are large and productive, growing to a height of about six feet. The pods are large, round, smooth and of a white, velvety appearance.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

EARLY DWARF GREEN.—A very early dwarf variety which bears for a long time. The pods are green and of choice quality.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

PERKINS MAMMOTH.—The pods are of an intense green color, unusually long and very slender. It is the most productive of all, and the pods do not get hard as quickly as those of other sorts.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

PARSLEY

CULTURE.—Soak seed in warm water 24 hours before sowing. Sow thinly in drills twelve inches apart and about one-half inch deep. Thin plants to four inches apart. Seeding should be done in the fall for early spring.

MOSS CURLED.—Especially desirable for garnishing. Leaves delicately cut and curled.

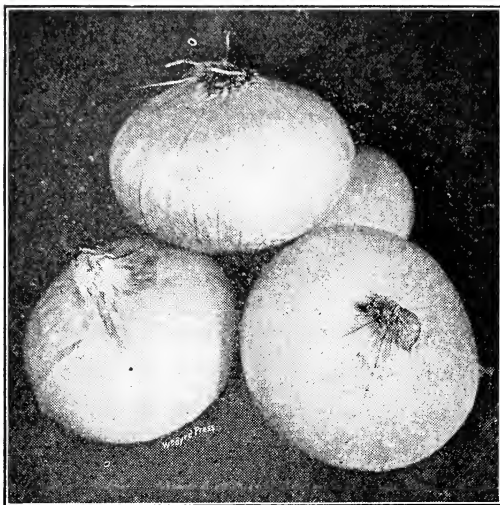
Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

PLAIN.—Preferred by many people to all other varieties. The leaves are smooth.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Moss Curled Parsley.



White Silverskin Onion.

ONION SEED

(See the Insert Price List for Prices on Onion Sets.)

CULTURE.—Onions are heavy feeders and require rich land. If your land is not rich, make it so by applying stable manure or fertilizer. Fertilizer for onions should analyze Nitrogen 5 per cent, Phosphoric Acid 6 per cent, Potash 9 per cent, and should be applied at the rate of from 1,000 to 1,800 pounds per acre. Prepare drills 30 inches apart and one inch deep. Sow the seed thinly and cover lightly. Later thin the plants to from 4 to 10 inches apart, depending upon the variety planted. Cultivate frequently but shallow. The time for seeding is in the fall or early spring.

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA.—The Crystal Wax shows up to a much better advantage than other sorts and is in much greater demand on the market. The onions grow very large, round, flattened, and have a waxy, transparent color. In point of yield, earliness and all other respects, it is the equal of any of the Bermudas, and it has the advantage far over them when it comes to marketing; therefore we advise you to plant this variety exclusively.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

WHITE SILVERSKIN or PORTUGAL.

—A large, early white onion, noted for its mild flavor and good keeping qualities. The bulbs grow large, are pure white, and have

quite a demand on the market. It is one of the best keepers among the early onions, and is often used for pickles.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—This is a handsome globe shape onion. It is a great favorite with market gardeners and commercial growers. Very productive and a good keeper. The bulbs grow large, have a globe shape and a clear yellow color. The flesh is crisp and mild.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

PRIZETAKER.—A large growing, mild variety, which is especially recommended for its yield. The bulbs are large and of a yellowish brown color. The flesh is white, fine grained, and, like all Spanish Onions, is mild. For a heavy yield of handsome, mild onions, this one cannot be surpassed.

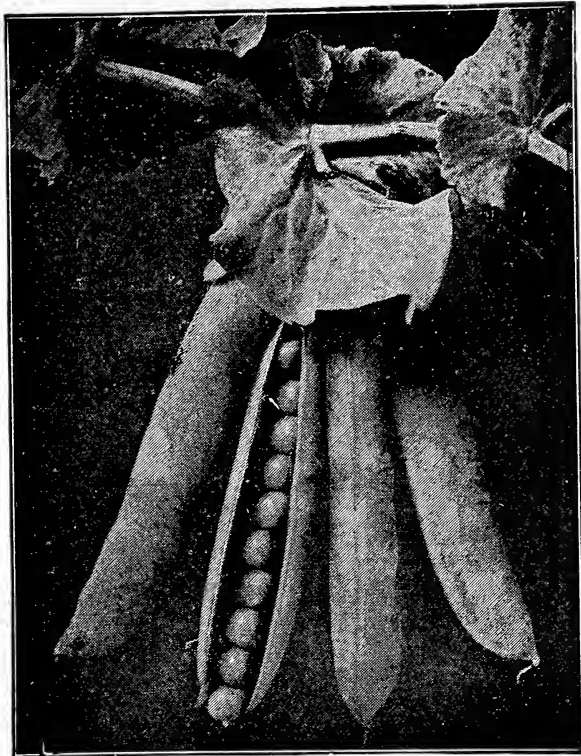
Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—The bulbs are large, round, slightly flattened and thick. The color is a deep purple. The flesh is rather strong, but not enough so to be objectionable; fine grained and of a purplish white color. Yields an enormous crop and is a good keeper.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion.



Slate's Extra Early Peas.

GARDEN PEAS

CULTURE.—Select a light, warm soil of only medium fertility. Prepare rows three feet apart. Fertilize as for beans. Sow the seed in drills about one inch deep. Later plantings should be covered deeper. Peas give a better crop when they are thick than when they are thin; therefore heavy seeding is necessary. Give frequent shallow cultivation.

DWARF VARIETIES

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR.—This is the best and earliest of the dwarf varieties. Though extremely early, it makes a vigorous growth of vines, which bear an abundance of large, well filled pods. The vines are rugged and strong, requiring no support. The pods are about three inches long, broad, straight and filled to the end. Grows to a height of about fifteen inches.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c, postpaid.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.—An early dwarf

wrinkled pea of superior merits. The vines are rugged and productive. Pods about two and a half inches long, but filled with large, tender peas. Grows to a height of about thirteen inches. Especially recommended for home garden.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c, postpaid.

TALL VARIETIES

SLATE'S EXTRA EARLY.

The earliest, hardiest and most productive variety in this class. It is a smooth pea; therefore can be planted earlier than the wrinkled sorts. Grows a strong, vigorous vine of a light green color, uniform in growth, and about thirty inches high. The seed are of medium size, of a light cream color, round and slightly dented. For your first planting, try this one.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c, postpaid.

FIRST AND BEST.—An extra early smooth pea, which is hardy and produces well. The vines grow to a height of about two and a half feet tall and bear straight, round pods about two and a half inches in length and blunt at the ends. A good variety for early planting.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c, postpaid.

GRADUS or PROSPERITY.—I consider this the best pea in the world for the home garden and the local market. It is not an extra early sort, but its products are far above those of any other variety. The vines are hardy and grow to a height of about three feet. The pods are very large, straight and slightly rounded at the point, averaging about four inches in length. The seed are large, wrinkled and of a cream color, tinged with green.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c, postpaid.

I have been ordering my tobacco seed from you for the last three years and find them clean and fine.
North Carolina. C. H. JONES.

Please send me your seed catalogue. I have been using your seed for several years and find them to be good. I have not received my catalogue for this year.
North Carolina. J. P. KEEN.



EARLIEST OF ALL or ALASKA.—This is a standard variety for market gardeners and widely used in the home gardens. Vines attain a height of about thirty inches. Pods are about two and a half inches long, straight, round and well filled. It is uniform in growth and makes the best pea for canning. Seed rather small, round, slightly dented and of a green color.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c, postpaid.

THOMAS LAXTON.—Like the Gradus, this is an especially good variety for the home garden. In many respects it is better. It is earlier, hardier and more productive, but I do not think that its products are of such good quality as those of the Gradus. More reliable than the Gradus. Vines grow to a height of about three feet and bear a heavy crop of large, straight pods about three inches long.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c, postpaid.

AMEER.—An extra early sort which bears pods much larger and longer than those of the Alaska. The pods are often borne along the vines in pairs. It is very productive and the favorite of market gardeners. Pods about three inches long and slightly curved. The seed are of medium size, dented and of a bluish green color. Grows to a height of about thirty inches.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c, postpaid.

LARGE PODDED ALASKA.—Somewhat later, but larger, more productive and just as good as the Early Alaska. It bears a strong resemblance to the early variety.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c, postpaid.



Ameer Peas.



Early Alaska Peas.

WHITE MARROWFAT.—The largest and most prolific of peas. The vines grow tall and have a dense foliage. The pods are from five to seven inches long and filled with unusually large, round white peas.

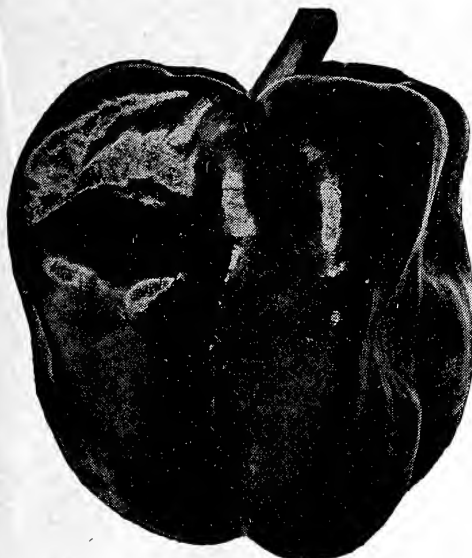
Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c, delivered.

TELEPHONE.—This variety comes from the most popular strain of peas known to the seed trade, and I consider this the best of the strain. It is late, but very productive. The pods are of enormous size and well filled with large, wrinkled peas of the very best quality. Pods about five inches long. Vines grow to a height of about four feet. Seed are large, green and wrinkled.

Price—Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c, postpaid.

SEE PAGE 9

for Market Gardeners' Price
List on bulk quantities of Peas.



Bull Nose Pepper.

PEPPERS

CULTURE.—Pepper is rather tender and should not be started until warm weather comes. Sow the seed in a hot bed and from there transplant to the cold frame, thence to the open ground. Set the plants in rows from 24 to 36 inches apart, having the plants 18 inches apart in the row. Give frequent shallow cultivation.

PIMENTO.—This makes one of the most desirable varieties for home use. It is a large, very mild pepper that can be used green or canned for winter use. The pods are large, pointed and free from the undesirable pungent flavor.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c, postpaid.

RUBY KING.—A large, red sweet pepper which is very popular for both home and market. The vines are vigorous, compact and productive. The pods are very large, about four inches long, and when mature have a beautiful red color. The flavor is sweet and mild.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.

LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE.—Plants grow to a height of about two feet and are very productive. Bolls are large and have a thick, mild flesh. It is noted for its earliness and habit of maturing its bolls uniformly.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—Small, long, bright red pepper, having a strong, pungent flavor. The plants grow well and produce an enormous quantity of the bright red pods. Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c.

LONG RED NARROW.—Plants grow rather large and bushy, having deep green leaves. Pods are about three inches long, very slender, have a bright red color and a hot, pungent flavor.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c.

PUMPKINS

CULTURE.—The cultivation of pumpkins is the same as that given for squash.

KING OF THE MAMMOTH or POT IRON.—The largest of all pumpkins. Has taken more prizes for the largest pumpkin than any other variety. The vines are large and spreading, producing several of the mammoth pumpkins. The pumpkins are unusually large, round, slightly ribbed and of a golden yellow color. Good for making pies or for stock feed.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

CONNECTICUT FIELD.—This is the standard field variety. It produces an enormous crop of medium size pumpkins, which make excellent feed for stock.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO.—The fruit is pear shape with a slightly crooked neck. Skin is white, striped with green. Flesh is creamy white, excellent quality, and makes better pies than most varieties.

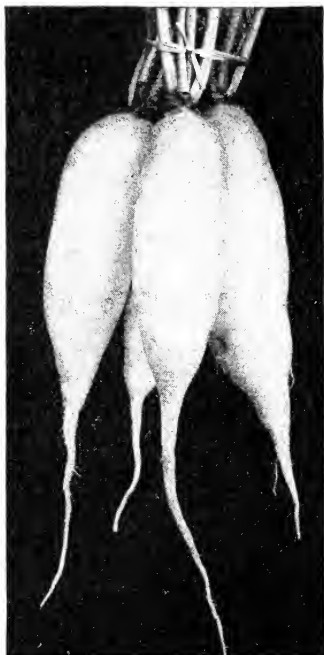
Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

SLATE'S CROOKNECK.—I offer this as my improvement over the old Cushaw. Fruit is large, crooked at neck, has yellow skin, striped with green. Flesh is beautiful golden yellow and excellent quality. For table use this is what I recommend.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

I have been ordering my garden seeds from you for five years, and they have always given complete satisfaction. North Carolina. JAMES B. WOOTEN.

I like your Gold Leaf Tobacco all right. I sold 1,600 pounds with Smith & Knott, of Henderson, N. C., and received \$640.00, an average of \$40.00 per hundred. North Carolina. J. V. HARPER.



Long White Icicle Radish.

RADISH

CULTURE.—Seeds may be sowed early in the spring in drills ten inches apart and about one inch deep. Thin plants to two inches apart and give frequent cultivation so as to hasten their growth. Sow at intervals for a succession.

SCARLET BUTTON.—A popular extra early variety. The roots are round, smooth and covered with a bright scarlet skin. The flesh is solid and sweet.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.45, postpaid.

WHITE TURNIP.—A quick growing, forcing radish which stands high with market gardeners. It matures in an exceedingly short time and grows to a medium size. The roots are turnip shape. The skin is pure white and free from side rootlets. The flesh is white, mild and of good quality.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

SCARLET TURNIP.—An excellent forcing variety having a medium size root. The roots are turnip shape, smooth, of a bright scarlet color with a white tip. Recognized as one of the best eating radishes known. The flesh is crisp, tender, mild and has a delicious flavor.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.45, postpaid.

LONG WHITE ICICLE.—Finest white radish. Matures very early; produces long, tapering root. Skin is pure white, smooth. Flesh is always crisp and tender.

Price—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

JOHNSON'S PERFECTION.—A variety which will increase the profits of every market grower. It is early, round, slightly flattened at the ends, and has a smooth scarlet skin, with a white tip that extends almost halfway up the root. Its attractive appearance and good eating qualities never fail to command top market prices.

Price—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—An extra early olive shape variety which is especially adapted to home use. The roots grow about two inches long and have a beautiful deep scarlet skin which is shaded to a patch of white at the tip. The flesh is crisp and free from pungent flavors.

Price—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

I am much pleased so far with the seeds bought of you. They came promptly and in good shape. All that I have planted have come up fine. My tobacco plants are nice, the best in the community. I shall recommend your seeds.

North Carolina.

T. J. WESCOTT.



Scarlet Button.



RHUBARB

Rhubarb Roots, \$1.00 Per Dozen,
Postpaid.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a hot bed early in the spring. Later transplant to a cold frame, setting the plants six inches apart each way. In the fall reset to heavily fertilized and well prepared rows five feet apart, setting the plants five feet apart in the row. Top dress every spring with manure.

LINNAEUS.—A large growing early variety, which makes excellent pies and sauce. Both leaves and stalks attain an immense size.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

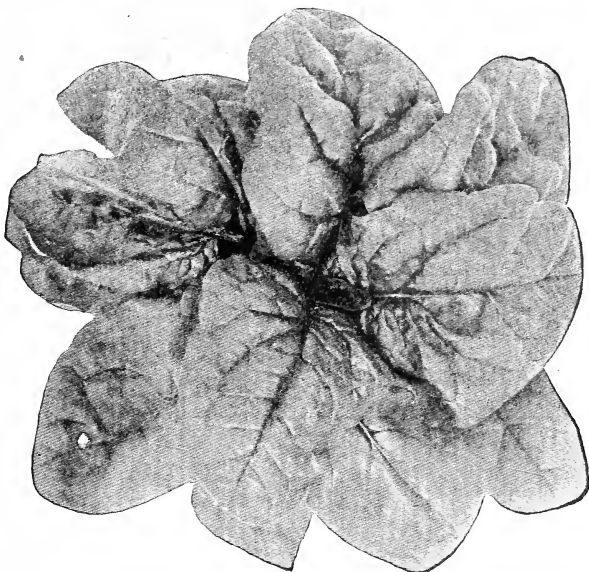
SALSIFY

CULTURE.—Sow the seed after danger of frost is past in a rich light soil. Sow in drills thirty inches apart and about one inch deep. After the plants attain some size, thin from four to six inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently, but never while it is wet with dew.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—This is the largest growing kind known, but its size in no way injures its quality. The



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify.



Bloomsdale Spinach.

roots grow to almost twice the size of those of any other variety, and will keep throughout the winter in the open ground. The flesh is free from strings, fine grained and has a delicious flavor.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.45, postpaid.

SPINACH

CULTURE.—Spinach is easily grown and requires but little cultivation. Sow the seed during the fall or spring in a light, rich soil, in drills fifteen inches apart and one inch deep.

BLOOMSDALE.—The most popular and, in my estimation, the best variety that can be grown. For several years I have listed other varieties, but this one is so far superior to all others, and the sale on the other varieties has been so small, that I have discontinued them. Bloomsdale is popular with the Southern market gardeners for shipping North. It matures in an exceedingly short time and produces a heavy crop of large savoyed leaves of a rich, deep green color.

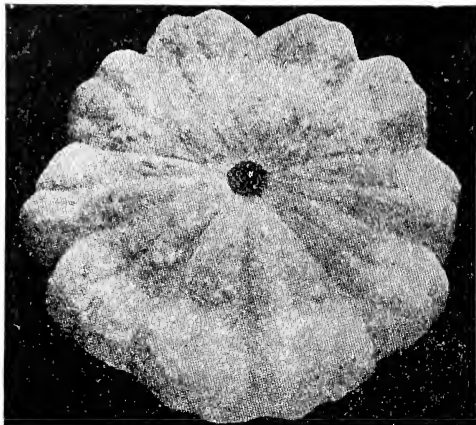
Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, delivered.

I think your Improved Gold Leaf Tobacco the best I ever raised. It ripens and cures best of any.
North Carolina.

B. C. POPE.



W.C. SLATE



Slate's Early White Bush Squash.

SQUASH

CULTURE.—Prepare land, fertilize and cultivate like watermelons.

SLATE'S EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP.—This is one of the earliest of squash, and I consider it one of the best. It is good for home or market, and extensively grown for both. See cut for general appearance. Its skin is creamy white and smooth. The flesh is meaty and of the very best quality.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK.—Similar in general appearance to the Early Crookneck, but grows larger. On account of its size it can be placed on the market just as early or earlier than the above variety. The fruit is several inches longer than that of the Early Crookneck, and much larger.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK.—An extra early crookneck variety which is extensively grown by market gardeners. The fruit is from ten to fifteen inches long, of a golden yellow color, and is densely warted. It is very prolific and of unusually good quality.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, delivered.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.—Later but larger than the Early White Bush. The flesh is thick, meaty and good enough for any man's table. The fruit is large, shaped similar to the Early White Bush, scalloped and warted. It is very productive.

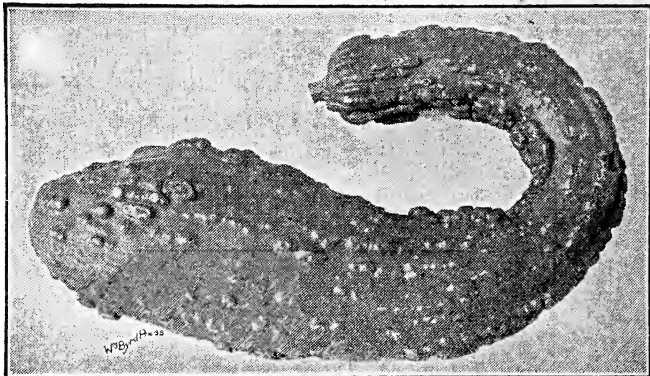
Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SELECT HUBBARD.—A standard winter squash which has been upon the market for years. My select strain insures you a good crop of desirable squash. The fruit is large, slightly warted, and has a dark green color. The flesh is orange color, thick, dry and richly flavored. This squash can be kept through the entire winter.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

IF YOU PLANT SLATE'S SEEDS

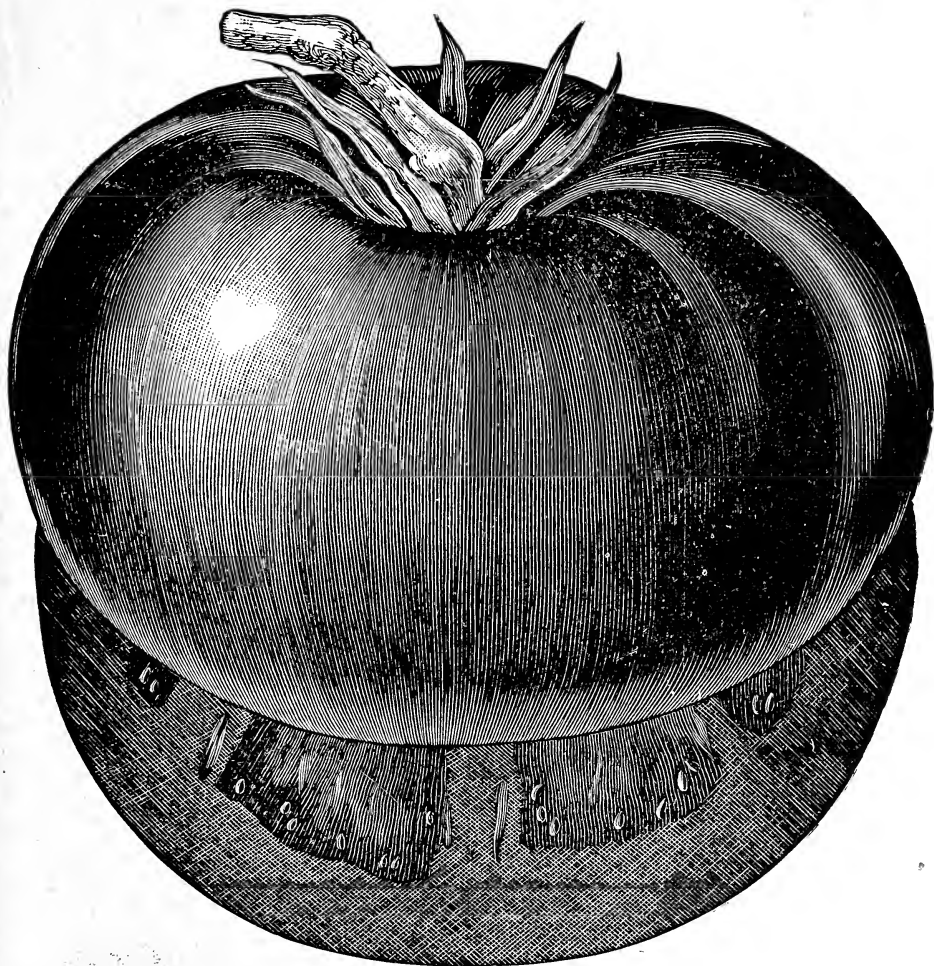
you will want to plant them according to my instructions. How to Have a Good Garden covers the home garden problems from A to Z. This book contains 127 pages of first-hand information that every gardener will need, and is one of the most complete works of its kind ever published. Along with an order for \$1.00 the price is only 11 cents extra. With a \$5.00 order the book will be sent free, provided it is requested on your order blank.



Giant Summer Crookneck Squash.



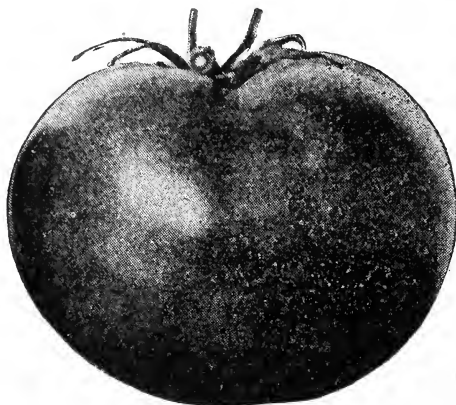
SOUTH BOSTON, VA.



SLATE'S MATCHLESS TOMATO

This Tomato was introduced twenty-five years or more ago. I have grown it for years and years. I know its habits as well as I know the habits of my children. It is a good tomato—an unusually good one, in fact—and I do not hesitate to recommend it. The Matchless was indeed well named. It has held its own against all of the new introductions, because it was impossible to produce anything better. It is not one of the small, extra early varieties, but a medium early, vigorous growing and highly productive kind. If properly cared for it will produce throughout the entire season, and the fruit is good for table use or for canning. The fruit is large, smooth, always of uniform size, cardinal red color, contains very few seed, and has a thick, meaty flesh which has a mild, luscious flavor. For home use it cannot be equaled, and canners will find it a profitable variety to grow. I exploit it because it is good—not because it is new and brings me an enormous profit.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.



Spark's Earliana Tomato.

TOMATOES

CULTURE.—Sow the seed during early spring in a hot bed and cover lightly. When the plants get about three inches high transplant to cold frame. After the plants become stocky and danger of frost is past, reset to the open ground in rows four feet apart, setting the plants four feet apart in the row. Unless the vines are supported they must be mulched with leaves or straw. For late use, sow the seed some time in June.

SPARK'S EARLIANA.—Extremely early and of the very best quality. The vines are hardy and productive, although they are of only medium size. The fruit is of medium size, smooth, nearly round and of a deep scarlet color.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

BRIMMER.—A new tomato which is said to grow larger than any other kind. The fruit is unusually large, flat, curved, of a bright red color; is thick, meaty and contains but few seed.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

JOHN BAER.—This is an improved strain of the old popular Bonnie Best. It is as early as the Earliana, grows a vigorous vine and is very productive. The fruit is round, almost globe shape, but slightly flattened at the stem. Color a bright scarlet.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL.—One of the most popular early tomatoes grown. It is a day or two later than

the Earliana, but is larger and more productive. Market gardeners will find this to fill their needs in every respect. The fruit is large, round, smooth, solid and of a scarlet red color.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

JUNE PINK.—An old standby which none of the new varieties have been able to replace. It is good for both home and market. Matures very early and produces a heavy crop. The fruit is of medium size, handsome shape, smooth and of a beautiful pink color.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

EARLY DETROIT.—This variety is not very well known, but it is greatly liked by those who have tried it. I consider it the most beautiful and in all respects one of the best tomatoes I have ever grown. The fruit is large, exceptionally smooth, of a handsome shape, round, and of a purplish pink color. Try it on my recommendation.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75, postpaid.

Last year I bought one of your Dollar Garden Boxes and was well pleased with it. Had plenty of vegetables for both summer and winter. I am a woman sixty-two years of age and know how to appreciate good seed.

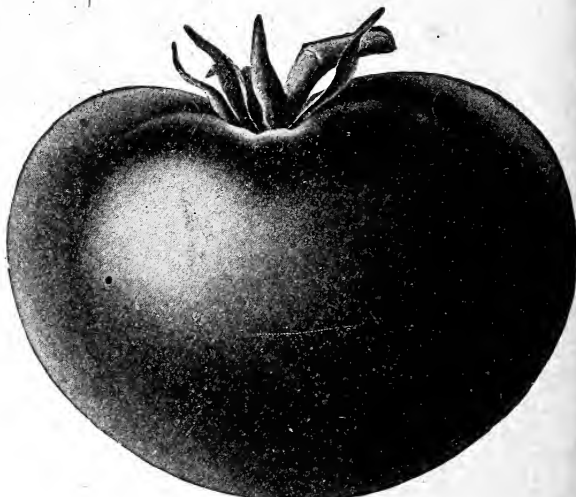
Virginia.

MRS. MARY BEAVERS.

We are so much pleased with Slate's Seeds. Mr. Richards says that he never bought nicer Irish Cobbler Potatoes.

Virginia.

MRS. M. B. RICHARDS.



Chalk's Early Jewel Tomato.



SOUTH BOSTON VA.



Livingston's Globe Tomato.

SLATE'S NEW STONE.—This is the pride of my entire list of tomatoes. Since introducing this tomato to my customers four years ago the sales have showed a steady increase, showing that it is giving satisfaction. For a canning tomato I do not believe that it can be equaled, and its beautiful shape and excellent quality make it a good seller on the late market. Its large size, clean, smooth skin, freedom from cracks and delicious flavor have made it a favorite with canners. The fruit is large, round, slightly flattened and very smooth. Color a bright scarlet.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

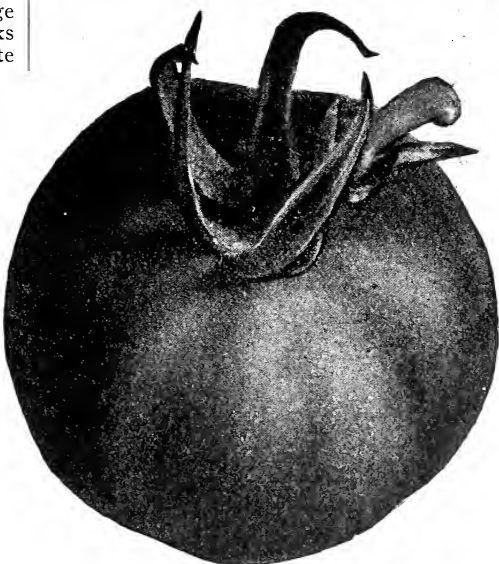
LIVINGSTON GLOBE.—This is the standard market tomato and is bringing better prices than any other sort. We have our own private strain of these seed, upon which we have bestowed especial care for several years, and today you will find a marked difference as a result of the care and breeding we have done. Manatee County is one of the largest tomato producing sections in Florida and in position to know a good strain of Globe when they see it. Our stock was used the past season by some of the largest growers in the county, and they noted the following advantages: Our strain first produces a strong, vigorous plant, with stems noticeably larger and stronger than

other strains. Second, the yield from our strain showed a big increase over others. One grower told us that he had one hand of tomatoes with twelve on it. Third, the vigorous habits of Slate's strain withstood the adverse conditions better than others, produced uniformly good globes, and made the best crops in Manatee County.

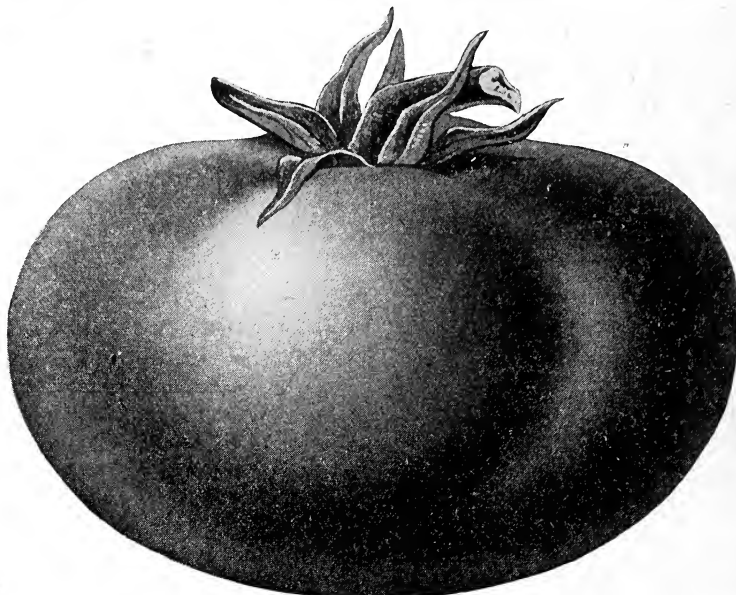
Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

HOW TO HAVE A GOOD GARDEN

This is the title to my 127-page book on home gardening, and it is only in keeping with my desire to promote better home gardens that I offer this book at a reduced price. It tells how to fertilize, prepare the soil, plant the seed, thin and replant, prevent injury from frost, force early vegetables, make and manage a hot bed and cold frame, and to grow each vegetable. The original price was 25 cents, but along with an order for \$1.00 worth of seed, I will send the book for only 11 cents extra. With a \$5.00 order it is free.



Slate's New Stone Tomato.



Beauty Tomato.

ACME.—An old variety which has retained its popularity. It is early, smooth, has a purplish pink color, and is noted for the uniformity with which it ripens. For some reason, I like the old varieties better than I do the new ones. Of course, there are many good things among the new introductions, but I always feel safer in planting varieties which have stood the test of time.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

IMPROVED TROPHY.—This is another old variety. It is late, but in all respects an excellent tomato. The vines are hardy and produce much better than those of the early varieties. The fruit is large, of a handsome shape, a deep red in color, and noted for its smoothness. For canning this variety has few equals.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

DWARF CHAMPION.—A late dwarf variety growing a compact and upright vine which does not require support. The fruit is of medium size, smooth and of a purplish red color.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

RED ROCK.—A splendid main crop tomato for home use. It is large, round, solid and smooth. Color a beautiful red. A sure and a heavy cropper.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

PONDEROSA.—An unusually large early sort. The vines are hardy and productive. The fruit is large, solid, meaty and of a

purple color. It contains but very few seed and makes an excellent tomato for home use. I plant it myself; therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to you.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

DWARF STONE.—The vines are small but strong and productive. The fruit is large, of handsome appearance, and a beautiful red in color.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

BEAUTY.—This is a good general purpose tomato for either main crop or late use. The fruit is large, solid, does not crack easily, and is of a purplish red color. It is a good keeper, very productive, and especially desirable for canning.

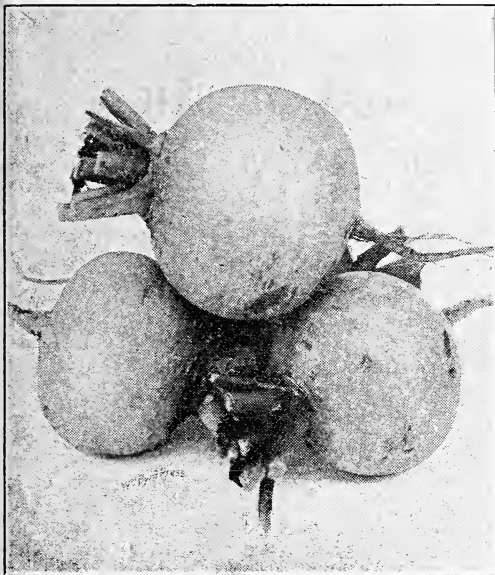
Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—This is by far the best and most productive of yellow tomatoes. The fruit is large, smooth, of a beautiful golden color, and resembles the Beauty in both size and shape. It is hard to find a yellow tomato which will produce a good crop of large fruit, but I think that you will find this one entirely satisfactory.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

YELLOW PEAR.—Novelty and good tomato combined. Fruit small, pear shape, rich yellow color, delicious flavor. Excellent for preserves or pickles.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



White Norfolk Globe Turnip.

TURNIPS

CULTURE.—Turnips may be seeded either in the early spring or in the fall. Most gardeners like to grow both the summer and the winter sorts. The turnip is a heavy feeder and requires rich land, a sand loam preferred. Both manure and fertilizer may be used, and large quantities may be applied without injuring the crop. The seed may be sowed broadcast and covered lightly, or they may be sowed in thin drills about one-half inch deep and cultivated like beets. It is often hard to get a good stand of turnips, due to dry weather. Rolling or running a board over the land after the seed have been sowed will prove a great help.

MAMMOTH RED TOP GLOBE.—This and the Norfolk White Globe are two of the largest turnips I list. I have seen specimens of this variety which weighed as much as ten pounds. When harvested young it makes a desirable turnip for market. When allowed to stay in the ground until mature, it makes an enormous yield of stock feed.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—The roots are large, purple above the ground and white beneath. Flesh white, fine grained and sweet. Perhaps a more desirable variety for table use than the Mammoth Red Top, but not quite such a heavy yielder.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Like the Mammoth Red Top Globe, this variety is an enormous yielder. The roots are large, globe shape, comparatively smooth; tops green, bottoms white. The flesh is of good quality and suitable for table use. This variety makes the best for putting up for winter, since it keeps much better than other sorts.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

SOUTHERN PRIZE.—Makes an abundant growth of tops, and at the same time produces a medium size root which is white and of good quality.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF.—A summer turnip which is generally planted for its top. The roots are small, but of good quality and can be used for cooking. The tops grow large and produce an abundant supply of salad. The roots are flat, with a purple top.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

WHITE EGG.—I consider this one of the best varieties I list. The roots range from small to medium size, are very smooth and pure white. The flesh is crisp, tender, and does not become coarse and pungent like some of the larger sorts.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—An early, strap leaf white turnip which serves a double purpose. It produces a good crop of tops for salad and a medium size root of good quality. The roots are pure white.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

SEVEN TOP.—This variety is grown altogether for its tops. It does not make a root of sufficient size to eat. It is the best salad turnip grown, and the tops will continue to come after being cut.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

LARGE AMBER GLOBE.—A large yellow turnip used for both table and stock feeding. It resembles the Rutabaga and grows to an enormous size.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA.—The sweetest and most productive of all the Rutabagas. This makes one of the best of turnips for table use. Roots grow large, yellow, and have a very sweet flesh.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

**W.C. SLATE**

INSURE YOURSELF AGAINST THE SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF FARM LABOR

Our country has taken the very class of men that we once depended upon to help us out in emergencies—the men who have no farm or crops of their own, but who hire themselves to you during your busy season. This class of men were not actual producers, but they formed the reserve force for the farmers.

Count the men in your own neighborhood who are now in our country's service. Two years ago it was possible for you to hire almost any of these men at reasonable wages. But now they have been swept out of your reach. The high wages of the munition plants and other war industries have attracted those who have not enlisted in the army. In a year's time war has taken from your farm its reserve force of labor. And still there are others to go. In farming, as in other industries of this country, man power is getting scarce. We are facing an industrial crisis. Can your farm produce even its normal crops without its normal man power? This problem faces you today.

Tobacco is selling higher than ever before in the history of our country. Luring prospects of big profits from your crops are held up to you. But even this has its problem. First of all, you must insure your own food crops—those crops which are to feed your live stock and your family. Our national necessity now is greater production of food crops. The increased profit from your tobacco crop will amount to nothing if you have to spend it buying hay, corn, flour and meat. What you have to purchase now costs you more than ever before, and your only chances to gain the prosperity before you is to feed yourself and your live stock. In the face of the labor shortage, is it going to be possible for you to increase the production of your food crops and at the same time grow a crop of tobacco?

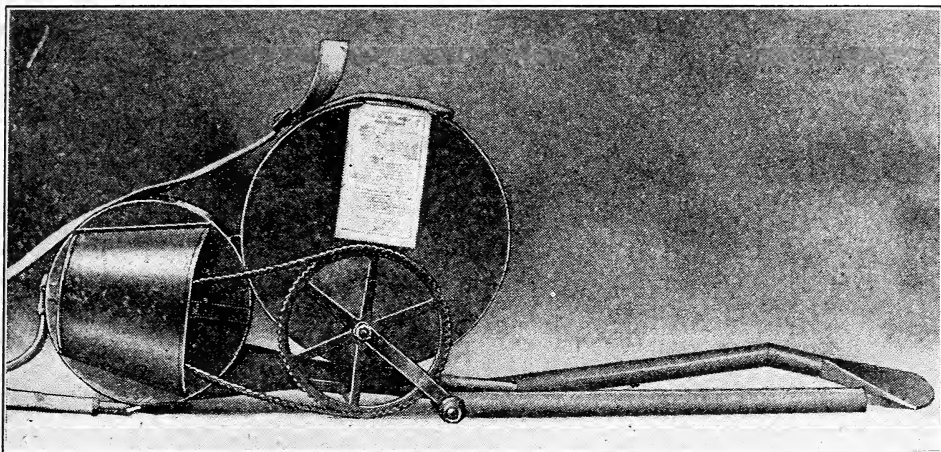
Your labor is decreased. Your production must be increased. There is only one method of successfully accomplishing this. Labor-saving machinery must be installed on every farm. We have been using double the necessary man power on our farms. And now that we are forced to cut our man power to meet labor conditions, there is no reason why we should lessen our production in proportion. Machinery is cheaper in the end than

For years we have felt the necessity of growing more food crops along with the tobacco crop. Now it is forced upon us. Unless we grow them, we may go hungry. It is not only a question of profit, but a necessity. Live first and get rich afterwards.

Tobacco is mostly a man power crop. It is possible to use only a limited amount of machinery in its cultivation. But wherever it is possible to use one man and a machine instead of several men, it is absolutely necessary that we use the machine. Release the other unnecessary men to cultivate food crops, and thus insure an actual profit from the tobacco crop. The old method of hand worming tobacco consumes more valuable labor than any other work on this crop. The labor is required at a time when it is of most value in other crops. One man with a Monarch Dust Gun is equal to any ten men worming by hand. A Dust Gun not only saves the labor of nine men, but does the work better and saves more tobacco. It saves enough tobacco to pay its cost. The labor saved is clear profit.

Under present conditions it is absolutely necessary that every farmer who grows tobacco should have a Dust Gun to fight the worms. It insures both the tobacco and the food crops. It assures you of corn and hay for the live stock and meat, meal and flour for the family. If Dust Guns cost \$150.00 each, any tobacco grower could well afford to purchase one now.

A Money-Saving Machine



The Monarch Dust Gun.

YOUR PROFIT

Just at the season of the year when your whole force is giving all of its time to keeping the worms off the tobacco is the best time to commence the fall work. Land should be broken for grass. Corn is about ready to harvest. And there are many ways in which your labor can yield you a big profit if it could be released from the tobacco crop. The Dust Gun releases this labor for other work. It does away with the hardest work of the season. It turns your rush season into a time for doing some effective work towards increasing the production of food crops. You cannot produce food when you are tied down to a tobacco crop. You cannot get away from this work unless you employ a machine to replace the man power ordinarily required. Do you doubt that such a machine will yield a profit on your farm?

MONARCH DUST GUN

No poison will kill all of the worms unless it be distributed all over the whole surface of the leaves of the crop. Further, either Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green will burn tobacco unless it be distributed in an even, uniform cloud of dust. Lumps which come from clogging in the feed pipe always burn where they hit.

The Monarch Dust Gun is a high powered machine especially designed for carrying Arsenate of Lead. It has a large fan, high speed drive, a brush force feed, and a knocker arrangement to prevent the feed pipe from clogging. No machine yet de-

signed has given us such complete satisfaction as the Monarch. We use it every year on our own farms and have found it to distribute the poison in a perfect cloud of dust, free from lumps. Its strong blast insures an even and a thorough application, making the poison far more effective than when applied with a less powerful gun.

It is built out of substantial material, and with reasonable care should last any farmer a lifetime. Every gun we sell is backed by our guarantee of satisfaction or money back.

Price \$15.00 each. Shipping weight is about ten pounds, and it can be sent by parcel post, provided postage is sent extra.

THE MATERIAL

After several years of experimenting on our Hyco Farm, we have obtained a grade of Arsenate of Lead far superior to the average lead for use on tobacco. Its composition is such as to make it easy to apply, and does away with the trouble of clogging, so often found in the heavy, coarse leads. In addition to this, its burning qualities are at a minimum. It took us several years to find a satisfactory grade of lead on account of the burning qualities. Many leads contain an excess of free Arsenic Acid, which burns the tobacco leaf wherever it hits in a small lump or when pooled by dew or rain. Arsenate of Lead is safe. There is no danger of injuring the man who applies it. Paris Green and similar poisons are dangerous both for the burning of the tobacco and for the one applying it. Never use anything but Arsenate of Lead on your tobacco.



W.C. SLATE



Save Labor—Do It With a Machine

HOW TO OPERATE

Never attempt to spray tobacco while the leaves are wet with dew or rain or while a high wind is blowing. Fill the hopper of the machine with Arsenate of Lead, open the gauge just a fraction of an inch at first—just wide enough to throw a thin cloud of dust. Turn the handle of the drive wheel with a steady movement and walk at an even gait. Keep the nozzle at the end of the pipe moving up and down so as to reach all parts of the plant, and pause just a moment at each plant. Do not allow any portion of the plant to become white with the lead. After being sprayed the plant should not be white, but the lead can be seen by looking very closely at the leaf. Only a thin dust of white should be seen on the fir or wax of the leaves.

Govern your walk and the speed of the handle, together with the feed gauge, until you find that you are applying about one and one-half pounds of lead on small tobacco and not over three pounds on full grown plants.

Never attempt to use any liquid in the gun. The hopper should be kept covered and perfectly dry. Any moisture therein will cause the dry Arsenate of Lead to clog and come out in lumps. No application of more than three pounds per acre should be given unless the tobacco is very large and there is an enormous number of large worms. Then five pounds may be applied, because here the danger of burning is small in comparison to the worms to be killed.

There is no definite rule as to how often to spray. After spraying for the first worms, watch for the next crop of them. Spray again as soon as they begin to hatch, and they will do no damage. A heavy rain will sometimes wash off lead applied just before, and it will be necessary to go over the tobacco again. If a rain comes just after spraying, watch for signs of worms, and spray again when you see them at work. As a general rule, from two to three applications will keep any crop free of worms.

PRICE LIST

For Shipment by Express Only.

Monarch Dust Gun.....\$15.00 Each

ARSENATE OF LEAD

(Poisons cannot be sent by mail.)

1-lb. packages.....	\$.50	Each
5-lb. packages.....	2.25	Each
10-lb. packages.....	3.80	Each
25-lb. packages.....	9.00	Each
50-lb. packages.....	18.00	Each
100-lb. packages.....	35.00	Each

THE COST

There are two costs—the cost of spraying and the cost of not spraying. The cost of spraying is insignificant. The cost of doing the work by hand is far greater. Why should you retain the old, expensive custom when every logical argument points toward the new and better way to kill the tobacco worms? Any man can afford to spray his tobacco, but time will prove that there are few tobacco growers who can afford to continue to worm their crops by hand.

YOUR GREATEST RISK

Your greatest risk is in delaying. You cannot run any risk in buying a Monarch with our guarantee behind it. But there is grave danger of our not being able to supply the demand. For several years we have handled this gun, and never yet have we been able to fill all of the orders we received. Last year we experienced an especially grave shortage. The factory could not ship them to us fast enough to fill our orders, and we closed the season with only about one-third of our orders filled.

This year we want to do better. We are going to try to fill every order. But we are facing a limited supply. All of the materials going into the manufacture of the guns is very scarce, and the factory would not contract us but only a limited number. It is possible that they may be able to get sufficient material to fill all of our orders, but we are facing an uncertainty. There is no question of the value of the gun and the advisability of spraying your tobacco crop to insure it against the horn worms and to insure you against labor troubles. It is the duty of every farmer to employ every bit of labor-saving machinery possible, and we believe that you are going to do your duty.

Even though we be able to fill your order later on in the season, there is still the danger that the worms will do most of their damage before you can get the gun and material. When the worms commence their work it is too late to think of buying a Dust Gun. An insurance policy is of no value to you after your house has burned down. You should have had it on hand when the fire started. Likewise, a Dust Gun should be kept on hand. It is your best protection and is cheaper than any other insurance you can buy.

In the face of present conditions any tobacco grower can well afford to pay \$150.00 for a Monarch Dust Gun. But the price is only one-tenth of this amount. Don't wait. Place your order today, while we have some of these guns on hand. Invest a few dollars in the best Tobacco Crop Insurance your money can buy.



One of Our Tobacco Seed Fields.

Is Your Tobacco Crop Worth \$1.00?

Dear Sir:

I am writing you a few lines concerning the shortage of tobacco plants. I did not order my seed from you this season, and now I fail to have any plants. Can you supply me with about 4,000 tobacco plants? If so, please quote me price at once.

Yours truly,

JAMES HEMBY,

April 3, 1918.

Route No. 1, Box 76, Greenville, N. C.

A small investment of fifty cents in tobacco seed would have saved this man's crop of tobacco. He had bought our tobacco seed before, and knew that they were good, but he had seed of his own, and he did not realize the necessity of buying more.

The cost of tobacco seed is a small matter—only a few dollars for a large crop. And on this account some men are liable to overlook the importance of having good, clean seed. They pay fifteen to twenty dollars per bushel for clover seed, or three to four dollars per bushel for seed corn, but they neglect the small amount necessary to obtain for them good tobacco seed.

Your tobacco crop has a greater money value per acre than any other crop you produce. The cost of good seed is less per acre than any other crop. Then is there one single reason why the tobacco seed should not have the same attention as is given seed for other crops? Your tobacco crop, however small, is well worth sixty cents. Remember that your fertilizer and your labor are at stake and that good sense is the very best crop insurance.

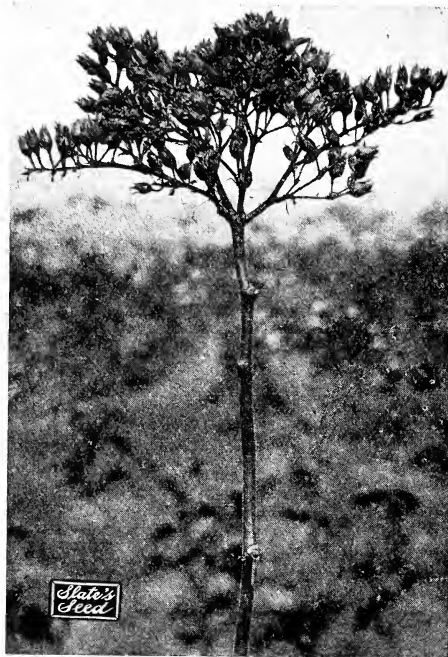
This crop insurance is not expensive. Then why not have it? On the following page you will find a description of our method of handling our tobacco seed. Read it and see if Slate's Tobacco Seed are not good crop insurance.



W.C. SLATE



Why Slate's Tobacco Seed Are Good



Every Seed Head is carefully pruned.

If you should drop in at the Hyco Seed Farm at the right time you would see field after field of tobacco, waving its heads and inviting you to inspect it. You would see the plants uniformly trimmed of the leaves, free from suckers and well cared for. You would see seed heads like the one shown here, carefully pruned and bearing nothing but plump, heavy pods. And you would note in one of the fields a man who occasionally pulled the top from a plant and threw it on the ground. This man is destroying such plants as do not show the details of their type in every respect. This is how we rid our crops of sports and freaks and prevent mixture.

For over fifty years this work has been going on, but each year has seen a larger acreage of tobacco planted for seed, because the seed that have gone out from the Hyco Farm have proved their worth. From a small beginning the business has grown until today over ninety per cent of the world's commercial supply of tobacco seed are grown on this farm.

Out on Hyco there is a force of men, each one skilled in his work. For over fifty years this organization has been at work, and suc-

cess has proved to us the value of our methods. Our labor is skilled and is continually working towards one end—better tobacco seed. Experiment after experiment has been conducted on this farm, until today our method of growing tobacco seed cannot be equaled by any man in the world.

One of the best proofs of the quality of Slate's Tobacco Seed is to be found in the universal distribution of them by the warehouse trade. Practically every warehouseman in this country will recommend Slate's Tobacco Seed to you. Hundreds of the warehousemen give away thousands of pounds of Slate's Tobacco Seed to their customers every year. A warehouseman is vitally interested in the crop his patron produces, and realizes the value of good seed; therefore, at his own expense, he buys Slate's Tobacco Seed. In addition to this, the very men who buy your tobacco, the big tobacco companies, will tell you that Slate's Tobacco Seed produce the best tobacco.

One dollar will buy sufficient tobacco seed to plant the average crop. No man need say that the seed are too expensive for him to have good seed. It cannot be a matter of expense. And if you give the matter thoughtful consideration and note the numerous testimonials scattered throughout this book, you must admit that the price you pay for good tobacco seed nets you greater returns than any money you ever invested in your life. Thousands and thousands of farmers have found Slate's Tobacco Seed to yield them a profit and to be their best crop insurance. Are you one of this progressive group?

TOBACCO CULTURE

By R. R. SLATE

Since the beginning of our business we have been authorities on Tobacco Culture. And during that time we have published a number of books on Tobacco Culture—each edition being revised and brought up to date. This book is the latest edition of our cultural directions given for Tobacco.

"TOBACCO CULTURE" contains sixteen pages of authentic information about planting, cultivating and curing Tobacco. Both the experienced and the inexperienced growers should have a copy. It is FREE.



Slate's Improved Gold Leaf Tobacco.

SLATE'S IMPROVED GOLD LEAF.—

The best recommendation to be found for this variety comes from the fact that over 75 per cent of the growers in the bright belt use it. About fifteen years ago we originated it by crossing Warne and Conqueror—then two of the best varieties known. Since its introduction it has revolutionized tobacco growing. Its products are the finest brought to any market, and each year its popularity increases. The leaf is long and broad, very similar in shape to that of the Warne, but is of finer texture and less inclined to cure up green at the shoulder. It produces a combination of weight and quality. It is known to be the easiest variety to cure up a rich, golden yellow, retain its fine texture, and produce more pounds per acre than any other bright variety. It can be topped higher than other sorts without injuring the size or weight of the leaves. All through Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina farmers are realizing additional profits from their tobacco crops as a result of planting this variety. The equal of Slate's Improved Gold Leaf has never been found, as thousands of growers will testify. I have more testimonials on this tobacco than on any other item I list in this entire catalogue—more than I

have space to print. You can see for yourself exactly what farmers who have grown Gold Leaf for years think of it. The dark belt growers and people living in the burley districts of Kentucky and Tennessee will please bear in mind that this is a Piedmont tobacco and cannot be cured bright when grown on their rich, alluvial soils. I recommend it for the bright belt only.

Price—Oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

I have been getting seed from you for the past three years, and I must say that they are the best I ever planted.
Virginia.

MRS. MARY RODE.

I have planted your garden seed for three years and have had good luck every time. A neighbor of mine, Mr. Arnold, bought some Sugar Drip cane seed from you, and it made the finest syrup I have ever seen.
Tennessee.

C. D. WELCH.

I have used your seed for six years with the best results.
North Carolina.

T. T. PAYNE.



W.C. SLATE



FINEST BRIGHT TOBACCOS

SLATE'S CONQUEROR.—An old tobacco which has stood the severest tests and is now recognized a standard bright variety. The leaf is long, medium broad, and when cured is of a beautiful yellow color, fine, silky texture and the very best quality. Its popularity proves its quality. Our sales on this variety have increased 100 per cent within the past few years. For a bright, you cannot get a better.

Price—Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

SLATE'S IMPROVED LITTLE ORO-NOKO.—One of the old varieties in which we have made a very decided improvement. It ranks first among the varieties suitable for sun curing. The leaf is long, narrow, and cures a bright yellow or mahogany. Hard to beat for flue curing, and makes the very best chewing tobacco.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

WARNE.—For bright wrappers this variety can be excelled only by the Gold Leaf. Grows to a large size and holds itself up well. The leaf is large, of medium breadth and very fine grained. Comparatively new, but already very popular. Try it and see for yourself.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

SLATE'S IMPROVED YELLOW ORO-NOKO.—An extra select strain of the standard variety of this name. Quite popular and very extensively grown for a bright leaf. Its growth is large, but erect; the leaves are large, but of the finest texture.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

SLATE'S HYCO.—After originating this new variety and seeing its numerous good qualities, we have not hesitated to name it after our Hyco Seed Farms. For a light cigarette tobacco it has no equal. The leaf is of medium size, very broad, being similar to the gourd leaf in shape, and is easily cured a bright yellow. In appearance, texture and selling price it ranks among the first.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

SLATE'S IMPROVED BIG WARNE.—The largest bright tobacco known. It grows to an unusually large size, but on average land will not be so heavy and coarse. For really thin land this variety makes an ideal tobacco. The leaves are large, with slightly rounded shoulders and pointed tip. Easy to cure and of good quality.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

SLATE'S IMPROVED WHITE STEM ORO-NOKO.—One of our improved strains which has won inexhaustible praise from those who have tried it. In growth and habit it is large and erect, with long, rather broad leaves, whose fine, silky texture cannot be excelled. Very popular with both manufacturers and growers, and very easily cured a beautiful yellow color.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

SLATE'S IMPROVED LONG LEAF GOOCH.—An ideal variety for sandy soils. Grows unusually large, produces a large, broad leaf of No. 1 quality. Cures well, brings a good price, and makes more pounds per acre than most varieties.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

SLATE'S IMPROVED HESTER.—The products of this variety are among the very best in quality. The leaf is large, broad, of fine texture and very silky; cures a fine lemon yellow, is tough, and makes an excellent wrapper. We know both the old and the improved Hester, and do not hesitate to pronounce the latter decidedly the better.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

SLATE'S ADCOCK.—An old variety that is fast coming back to its former popularity. The leaf is rather long, broad and of good texture. It is especially desirable for growing on poor land, because it always attains good size.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

BRIGHTS and MAHOGANY

Also Manufacturing Sorts.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIGHT YELLOW.—Comparatively new, having been on the market only about ten years, but in that short time its numerous good qualities have gained for it a place among the best of bright tobaccos. Plants of medium size and very erect; leaf of medium length and breadth. Cures well and is of unsurpassable quality.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

BONANZA.—This variety may be used for either brights or manufacturing leaf with excellent results. In fact, it is a cross between a bright and a manufacturing leaf, and combines the good qualities of both. The leaf is of medium size, excellent quality, and cures very easily. Will make fine wrappers, excellent cutters or good sweet fillers. Seeing is believing. Try it.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

SLATE'S IMPROVED YELLOW PRYOR.—One of the best varieties known for yellow wrappers. A great improvement over our old strain of this tobacco, which was, and still is, very popular. It also makes a mahogany and manufacturing leaf of the very finest quality. The leaf is large, but very fine grained. We recommend it with utmost confidence for either bright or heavy tobacco.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

GOLD FINDER.—This variety is indeed well named, since it has proved itself to be a veritable gold finder to those who have grown it. Upon the hill it has a beautiful yellow color, which it retains after being cured. The leaf is of medium size, tough, fine grained and of the best quality.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

SLATE'S IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY.—The burley strain is well known to all Kentucky growers, and our original stock came direct from the burley district of Kentucky. This improved variety has not departed from the old burley type, but was bred to secure finer texture and a heavier leaf. The leaf is large, broad, with yellowish white stem and ribs. Before curing the leaf has a beautiful yellow color, and cures a very desirable color. The plants are large, but erect.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

KENTUCKY STAND-UP BURLEY.—The most popular variety of the burley strain. Grows very large, but leaves do not hang over on the ground. Our stock of these cannot be excelled. All seeds are taken from plants which show the characteristics of the type. Try them and be convinced.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

HONDURAS.—Per lb.....\$4.00

CLIMAX.—Per lb.....\$4.00

MANUFACTURING LEAF

LONG LEAF GOOCH.—Famous for its long, broad leaf of fine texture and superior quality. Ranks among the first in the class where size does not injure quality. Well known upon the market and brings top prices.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

GRANVILLE COUNTY YELLOW.—This old variety has for years been a general favorite, and it justly deserves its popularity. Its products combine all that could be desired, in size, shape and texture, while its quality is shown by the high prices which it brings upon the market.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

TUCKAHOE.—A rich, heavy variety. The leaf is rather long, medium broad, cures well and has good weight and color. What more could you want?

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

STERLING.—This variety will make either a heavy dark or a bright yellow tobacco. Possesses size, shape and weight, and the leaf is noted for its fine, silky texture. In great demand upon the market and brings a distinctive high price.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

WHITE STEM ORONOKO.—The improved variety is the only superior it has in the Oronoko strain. The plants are large, with long, medium broad leaves of handsome shape, fine texture and good body. Our improved variety is decidedly better, but this is within itself a very superior tobacco.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

YELLOW ORONOKO.—Probably the oldest tobacco known, and it still holds its place with tobacco buyers. Noted for its fine yellow products, which possess ideal characteristics.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

BIG ORONOKO.—The largest and heaviest variety of the Oronoko strain, and for dark wrappers it is a sure winner. The leaf is large, broad, of handsome appearance, cures well, and possesses a great deal of weight and body. For its purpose it has no superior.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

FLANAGAN.—An excellent variety for fine mahogany wrappers. The leaf is long, of only medium breadth and very fine texture. Upon the market its handsome appearance and excellent quality command the very highest prices.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

HESTER.—A well known and extremely popular variety. Among its good qualities may be noted its size, shape, texture, habit of early maturing, and its adaptability to an almost limitless range of soils and climates. It is by far the surest.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

BRADLEY BROAD LEAF.—A very superior quality of the manufacturing leaf type. As reliable as the oldest, and brings a good price. The leaf is very broad and slightly rounded at the shoulders. The texture and quality are as good as can be desired. Leaf somewhat thin and very easily cured a bright yellow.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.



W.C. SLATE



SWEET ORONOKO.—This tobacco has received more and higher praise than any other known variety. For an Eastern filler it cannot be excelled, and is especially famous for making "Homespun." The plants are of medium size; the leaf is long and somewhat narrow, fine grained, and has an excellent sweet flavor. It is by far the best for sun curing.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

YELLOW PRYOR.—A well known variety, especially adapted to manufacturing purposes. The leaf is of medium length and breadth, has good body and an exceptionally fine grain and silky appearance. It is a great favorite among Western planters. Its products are of the very finest quality.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

BLUE PRYOR.—Although of the Pryor strains, this variety is quite different from the above. It will make an excellent yellow or a rich export tobacco. A general favorite wherever grown and commands good prices.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

LITTLE ORONOKO.—A very superior Oronoko tobacco. The leaf is long, with good breadth, has a small stem and very fine texture. Especially liked by some for its earliness and ability to stand upon the hill for some time without becoming overripe. In all respects an ideal manufacturing tobacco.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

TOBACCO CULTURE

BY R. R. SLATE

Since the beginning of our business we have been authorities on Tobacco Culture. And during that time we have published a number of books on Tobacco Culture, each edition being revised and brought up to date. This book is the latest edition of our cultural directions given for tobacco.

"TOBACCO CULTURE" contains sixteen pages of authentic information about planting, cultivating and curing tobacco. Both the experienced and the inexperienced growers should have a copy. It is FREE.

SLATE'S IMPROVED ONE SUCKER.—Plants grow to medium large size; the leaf medium size, fine grained and of excellent quality. On light gray soil this will make a good bright, but is especially adapted to making a dark, heavy export tobacco. Long noted for its unusually small growth of suckers. We consider this a most desirable variety.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

HICKORY PRYOR—Per lb.....\$4.00

GOOCH—Per lb.....\$4.00

HOBGOOD—Per lb.....\$4.00

TILLY—Per lb.....\$4.00

MEDLEY PRYOR—Per lb.....\$4.00

KENTUCKY—Per lb.....\$4.00

VIRGINIA—Per lb.....\$4.00

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF—Per lb.....\$4.00

MARYLAND—Per lb.....\$4.00

SILKY PRYOR—Per lb.....\$4.00

SLATE'S GARDEN BOXES

The collections offered on page 11 and in other parts of this catalog are by far the best values to be found. It is not merely the extra value of the seeds contained in each, but the expert selection of varieties should be of some consideration to the average gardener. I am able to make these offers only because of the ease with which such orders can be handled. The collections are made up in advance, and by handling standard orders we can reduce our handling expense. You profit by this saving.





DARK, RICH EXPORT LEAF

SLATE'S RICH WONDER.—This new export variety is indeed a wonder. Among all dark, heavy tobaccos this stands first, and justly deserves its place. The plants grow to an unusually large size, with long, broad leaves which possess a great deal of weight. When properly cured the leaf is dark, rich, gummy, tough and has very small fibers. Beyond a doubt it is an ideal export variety. Its products are the finest seen upon the market and are always in demand. I recommend it to planters and assure them that I bred it to bring high prices.

Price—Oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

TENNESSEE RED.—For dark, heavy tobacco this variety has few superiors. It is especially adapted to dark, rich and stiff clay soils. The leaf is large, rather broad, and cures dark, gummy and rich. Very extensively grown, and its products are of the quality which never fail to bring the highest market prices. It is old and reliable, has stood the tests of time, and now is more popular than ever before.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00

LACKS.—A standard old variety of this type which will need no introduction on the market. Its products have for years been selling in the high-priced class. The leaf is long, medium broad and of fine texture. We recommend this variety to any grower who wishes to raise a dark, rich, heavy tobacco.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

KENTUCKY YELLOW.—An extra large and very superior variety, which is extremely popular in the West. The leaf is unusually large, but of surprisingly fine texture, when size is taken into consideration. Its products are well established upon the market and in great demand. Its large size, handsome shape and excellent quality are certain to give a yearly increase in popularity. We unhesitatingly recommend it.

Price—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

YELLOW MAMMOTH—Per lb.....\$4.00

CLARDY—Per lb.....\$4.00

I have been buying my tobacco seed from you for four years and have had good success.

South Carolina. JOHN HUMPHREY.



Slate's Rich Wonder Tobacco.

CIGAR VARIETIES

VUELTA de ABAJO (First Crop).—Our stock of these seeds is grown from seeds imported direct from the famous Vuelta Valley. The first crop is far better than imported stock, since it has become partly acclimated and is larger. Plants medium size; leaves broad, very silky, exceedingly fine grained, and retains its original aromatic flavor.

Price—Oz., \$1.00; lb., \$10.00.

VUELTA de ABAJO (Second Crop).—This variety is grown from the best First Crop seed. For an extra large Havana cigar leaf, this variety cannot be excelled. Leaf much larger than that of First Crop, but not so silky or highly flavored.

Price—Oz., 60c; lb., \$6.00.



W.C. SLATE



IMPORTED SUMATRA.—Our stock comes direct from the native Sumatra country. We import only seeds that we know to be pure and first class in every respect. The seeds we offer for sale are of the first crop, and tobacco grown from them retains its fine, silky texture and makes the finest wrappers.

Price.—Oz., \$1.00; lb., \$10.00.

BRAZILIAN.—This variety was imported by us, but has now become acclimated and is more easily grown than our other imported seed. The leaf has good size, shape and texture, and retains, to a great extent, its native high flavor. Makes a delightful smoke in either pipe or cigar.

Price.—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

SLATE'S IMPROVED CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF.—The old strain of this tobacco has always stood well with cigar manufacturers, but both manufacturers and growers cannot help but admit that this improved strain is decidedly better. Noted for its handsome leaf, which possesses a choice texture and delightful flavor. Ripens very uniformly and is considered a very desirable cigar variety.

Price.—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

COMSTOCK SPANISH.—This variety may well be called the "Standard" for the cigar leaf type. It is more extensively grown than any other variety of its type, and is considered the very best of cigar tobaccos. It was bred from a native Havana strain, and has been greatly improved in the breeding. The leaf is of good size and is suitable for wrappers or fillers. We consider this variety as good as any that we have ever known, and recommend it with confidence.

Price.—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

EVANS or CINNAMON SCENTED.—A variety whose high, aromatic flavor is well known and very popular. For a pipe tobacco this has no equal, and it is very extensively grown in Canada for this purpose. The leaf is of good size and shape and excellent quality. If you want a highly flavored tobacco you cannot get a better one than this.

Price.—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

PENNSYLVANIA SEED LEAF.—Very extensively grown in the Lancaster district of Pennsylvania, which is famous for its fine cigar tobaccos. Its products are of the best and bring good prices. The leaf has a handsome appearance and is of a good quality.

Price.—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

GENERAL GRANT.—This variety ranks among the first in the manufacture of cigars. In addition to its other good characteristics, it is noted for its extreme earliness. Upon the market it is very well known and popular, its products always being in demand, as the size, shape and texture of its leaf help to make it an ideal cigar tobacco.

Price.—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

BIG HAVANA.—An Americanized Havana which grows to an unusually large size and matures very early. A heavy cropper, and in the South will make two crops from one planting. Its desirable size, fine texture and delightful flavor have made it a favorite with both planters and manufacturers. Try it.

Price.—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF.—Similar in general appearance to the improved variety, except that the leaves bunch more; consequently it does not ripen so uniformly as the improved. A good cigar tobacco, however, and when properly handled never fails to bring a good price.

Price.—Oz., 50c; 4 ozs., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

OTHER CIGAR VARIETIES

HAVANA—Per lb.....	\$4.00
CHOICE HAVANA—Per lb.....	\$4.00
HAVANA SEED LEAF—Per lb.....	\$4.00
PERSIAN ROSE—Per lb.....	\$4.00
HARBY—Per lb.....	\$4.00
ZIMMER'S SPANISH—Per lb.....	\$4.00
CUBAN SEED LEAF—Per lb.....	\$4.00
PERFUME OF ITALY—Per lb.....	\$4.00
LANCASTER BROAD LEAF—Per lb.....	\$4.00
QUESNEL—Per lb.....	\$4.00
FLORIDA—Per lb.....	\$4.00
DOMESTIC HAVANA—Per lb.....	\$6.00

IF UNDECIDED

about what variety of tobacco to plant, or what variety of anything else to plant, remember that I am always glad to help. If my fifty-two years of experience and knowledge of the varieties of seeds I sell can be of assistance to you, a letter will bring you my honest opinion on the subject in hand.



NASTURTIUMS

TALL MIXED (Annual).—This is a tall or running variety that is especially desirable for covering fences and unsightly places about the garden. When foliage is desired, plant in rich soil, but for blooms plant in a light, dry soil. Can be planted in the open ground in early spring. The flowers are of brilliant and variegated colors.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

DWARF MIXED (Annual).—Very desirable for making a brilliant border or for planting in plots. Blooms freely, and the flowers are of variegated colors. All Nasturtiums are easy to grow and will repay the gardener for his work.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c, postpaid.

SWEET PEAS

CULTURE.—Break the soil deep and pulverize thoroughly. Open a trench about ten to twelve inches deep, cover the bottom with about three inches of well rotted manure, and cover the manure with from four to six inches of soil. Drop four seeds every four inches and cover about one inch deep. If the planting be made late in the spring, a board should be placed over the trench to protect it from the hot sun. When the young plants appear, remove the board. Cultivation should commence when the plants are about three inches high. Gradually work the soil into the trench until the ground is level. Later drive stakes every ten or fifteen feet apart along the row and erect some means of support for the vines. If the aphids attack the vines, spray with tobacco extract or a solution of whale oil soap. Seeding is often done in the South in the fall. However, February and March seeding is the most common. In order to keep the vines healthy and productive, the blooms should be cut as fast as they appear. The Sweet Peas listed on this page have been selected from the Grandiflora strain. They are the easiest of all to grow, and I believe them the best for the home grower. My mixture of the celebrated Spencers and Eckfords cannot be surpassed for their luxuriant growth and abundance of beautiful, delicately shaded and tinted blossoms.

SUPERB MIXED SPENCERS.—The Spencers are famous the world over. I offer the most select mixtures of its pride varieties. Mixed colors grown separately. This mixture will afford the most beautiful flowers grown.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

SLATE'S MIXED ECKFORD.—A superior mixture of all the Eckford varieties, grown separately, and the seeds mixed so as to give a beautiful variety. The Eckfords are large flowering and easy to grow.

Price—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



Nasturtiums.

SEED SERVICE

In selecting one to render you seed service, the first consideration is experience. No book knowledge can replace experience in farming and the handling of seeds. I have back of my service fifty-two years of experience. This makes Slate's Seed Service the best obtainable, and it shall always be my aim to give my customers the best advice on all matters. I am called upon continually to help my customers with their problems. It is a pleasure for me to help, and you may rest assured that the advice I give you is founded on experience.



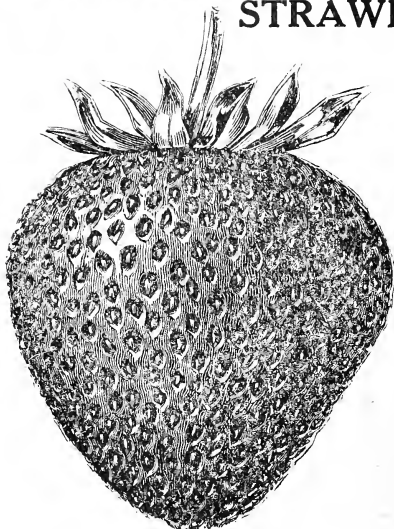
W.C. SLATE



PLANTS



STRAWBERRY PLANTS



Excelsior.

IMPROVED LADY THOMPSON.—We offer only the best pure stock of the Lady Thompson strain. This variety is noted for its vigorous growth and its ability to withstand drought and frost. Will do better without mulching than any other kind. Medium early, and in all respects an ideal variety.

Price—\$1.00 per 100; \$2.75 per 500; \$5.00 per 1,000.

AROMA.—A standard late variety of unusual

merit. A heavy bearer and an excellent shipper. Will succeed anywhere.

Price—\$1.00 per 100; \$2.75 per 500; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Collection AA.
(500 first-class plants for \$4.00; delivered.)

200 Excelsior (early).
200 Klondike (medium).
100 Aroma (late).

COLLECTION BB.

(300 select plants for \$3.00; delivered.)
100 Excelsior (early), 100 Klondike (medium), 100 Aroma (late).

COLLECTION CC.

(150 plants for \$2.00; delivered.)
Fifty Excelsior (early), fifty Lady Thompson (medium), fifty Aroma (late).

EXCELSIOR.—The earliest of all and a sure and heavy bearer. Well shaped, brilliantly colored, firm; one of the best shoppers and sellers; classes in the market as a reshipper, and therefore commands a higher price. Plants grow vigorous on all soils. Blossoms perfect, pollenizing itself and any imperfect kind that is planted near.

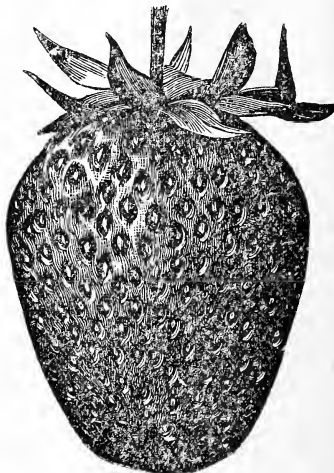
Price—\$1.00 per 100; \$2.75 per 500; \$5.00 per 1,000.

MISSIONARY.—Another splendid extra early variety. Self-pollenizing. Fast becoming the chief early market berry of the whole country. Yields a heavy crop on all soils and in all climates. The quality and size of the berries command highest market prices.

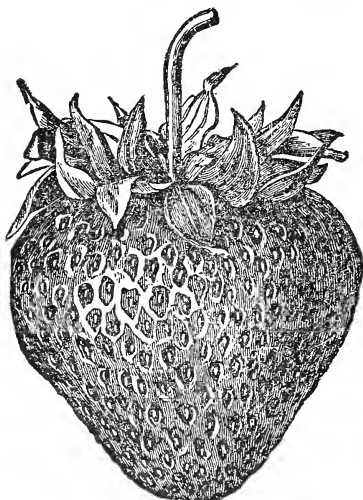
Price—\$1.00 per 100; \$2.75 per 500; \$5.00 per 1,000.

KLONDIKE.—Medium early and the king of market berries. Very productive, firm and brilliantly colored. Classes as a reshipper. It takes the top prices everywhere, because it carries the best, keeps the best and sells the best.

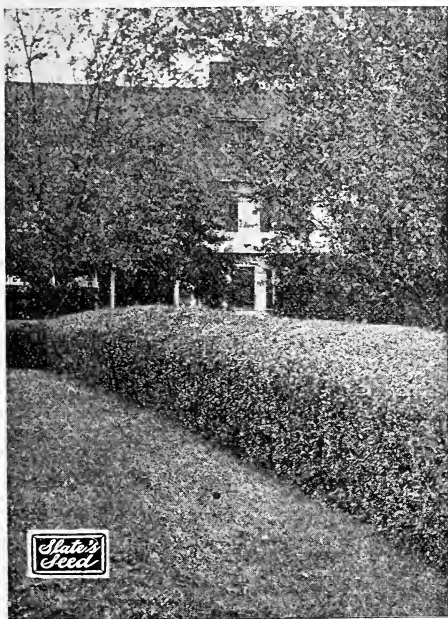
Price—\$1.00 per 100; \$2.75 per 500; \$5.00 per 1,000.



Klondike.



Missionary.



Lawn and Hedge.

PRIVATE HEDGE

Amoor River Privet

To plant a hedge, first lay out the line to be followed. Along this line open a trench two feet wide and two feet deep, covering the bottom with about four inches of well rotted manure, and covering the manure with four to six inches of good soil. Set the plants in this trench, one every six inches, and be careful to see that the roots of each plant are spread out so that they can immediately take hold of the soil. Cover each plant up to its first branches. The care of a hedge calls for frequent top dressing with manure or fertilizer, and the soil should be kept worked up around the young plants until they get a good start. The hedge should be trimmed just as soon as the young shoots begin to look ragged. For the first time, trim low; the second time, a little higher, and in this manner gradually work up to the desired height, and a compact hedge may be maintained from the start. I list only the Amoor River Privet, because I have found it much more desirable than other sorts. It is hardy, a quick grower, producing a compact hedge within two years. The plants remain in foliage throughout the winter; hence they are far more valuable than those which shed their leaves in the

fall and remain an "eyesore" throughout the entire winter. I offer select two-year-old plants, trimmed back and ready for planting.

Price—\$4.00 per 100, by express.

PERFECTION LAWN GRASS

A mixture composed of the most select high quality seeds. Nothing goes into my lawn grass except my "PERFECTION" Brand seeds; therefore it is surer to give a stand than any of the ordinary mixtures that are composed of chiefly seeds that cannot be sold otherwise. Sow "PERFECTION" LAWN GRASS, and you can safely expect a thick, carpet-like stand that will resist drought. Its deep green, velvety appearance never fails to win praise, and it will remain thus the whole year round. In making up the formula for this mixture I attempted to design something suitable for high-class ornamental lawns. It is made up from my personal experience with lawn mixtures, and I am certain that you will find it more than satisfactory.

Price—Lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.50, delivered.

Or—Lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$3.00, by express.

HOW TO PREPARE THE LAWN.—

Break the soil in the early spring before the weeds get a start. Pulverize thoroughly and seed to cowpeas or some such crop to keep down the weeds during the summer. In the early fall or late summer, cut the cowpeas or fallow them under. Break the land again, running the plow very shallow this time; harrow and disc until a good seed bed is prepared. Apply lime at the rate of one ton per acre and harrow into the soil. Then put on a high grade of commercial fertilizer, making a rather liberal application. Never use barnyard litter or manure. It contains too many weed seed. The seed should be sowed evenly over the ground at the rate of 100 pounds per acre, or one pound to every 250 feet. Cover the seed by running over them with a very light rake or harrow, and afterwards roll so as to make the soil firm and help the seed to germinate. Never attempt to make a lawn without sufficient seed to insure a thick, carpet-like stand of grass. After seeding, a top dressing of tobacco stems or stalks will be a great help. Seeding may be done in either the fall or the spring. I prefer fall seeding, because it generally gets more rain; consequently makes a better stand, and there is not so much danger of the grass getting killed as fast as it comes up. August or September for fall seeding and March or April for the spring.

**W.C. SLATE**

SPRAY MATERIAL



SPRAY MATERIALS FOR FRUIT TREES, ETC.

INSECTO.—This is the dry form of a combination of Bordeaux and Arsenate of Lead, serving as both a fungicide and insecticide. It is used to control all fungus diseases, and the Arsenate of Lead in it makes one spraying serve the purpose of two. Merely mix the powder with water and your spray is ready. Being a powder, it is much more easily handled, is more compact and easier to ship. Further, the copper in the Bordeaux has been found by actual test to hold its strength much better when in dry form than in paste or liquid. Use it on all fruit trees, grapevines, potatoes, cucumbers, cantaloupes and tomatoes. It is a powder and will keep forever, and you do not need to mix any more than is needed for one application. Full instructions on each package.

Price—5-lb. package, \$2.50; 10-lb. package, \$4.50; 25-lb. package, \$10.00.

DRY LIME SULPHUR.—Used to control the San Jose Scale on peach, plum and all stone fruits. It is put up in powdered form and can be readily mixed with water as needed. Saves a large part of the freight in shipping and is otherwise cheaper than the liquid.

For the dormant spray against such troubles as San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Bark Louse, etc., use ten to twelve pounds of Dry Lime-Sulfur to fifty gallons of water.

For summer spraying against fungus diseases such as Apple Scab, etc., on all seed fruits such as apples, pears, quinces, etc., use from two to three pounds of Dry Lime-Sulfur to fifty gallons of water, in combination with the usual proportion of Dry Powdered or Paste Arsenate of Lead.

For the summer spray on all stone fruits such as peaches, plums, etc., use from one to one and one-half pounds to fifty gallons of water in combination with the usual strength of Arsenate of Lead.

Price—25c per pound. Write for prices on large lots.

POISONS (Dust Form)

NOTICE.—Poisons cannot be sent by parcel post; therefore the prices quoted are for shipment by express at the buyer's expense. We do not deliver these goods.

PARIS GREEN.—A poison for killing leaf-eating insects. It is rather dangerous to handle, however, and many people dislike it on this account. Mix one pound with fifty pounds of air-slacked lime, land plaster or dry ashes. Paris Green carries a high percentage of Arsenic Acid, and will burn the foliage of a plant if applied too strong or too heavy. The Di-plumbic form of Arsenate of Lead is fast replacing Paris Green as a poison for killing insects.

Write for prices. Pound, 70c.

ARSENATE OF LEAD (Di-plumbic Form).—This is the poison recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture for killing tobacco worms. It is a white, fine powder, and easily applied with one of our Monarch Dust Guns. Does not need to be diluted. Apply at the rate of two to three pounds per acre. Early in the morning is the best time for dusting, but on still days the work can be continued throughout the day. This method of killing tobacco worms has proven very effective here in our home county and in other places where the department has carried its experiments. When properly applied there is very little danger of burning the leaf. Never apply it heavy enough for it to make the leaf white. The saving in the labor of destroying the worms is great, and our farmers will some day be forced to resort to some method of this kind.

Prices—1 lb., 50c; 5-lb. package, \$2.25; 25-lb. package, \$9.00; 50-lb. package, \$18.00; 100-lb. package, \$35.00.

BUG DEATH

The safest of all insecticides is Bug Death. See page 79.

Last year I bought one of your Dollar Garden boxes and was well pleased with it. Had plenty of vegetables for both summer and winter. I am a woman sixty-two years of age and know how to appreciate good seed. Virginia.
MRS. MARY BEAVERS.



SOUTH BOSTON, VA.



THE STANDARD SPRAY PUMP



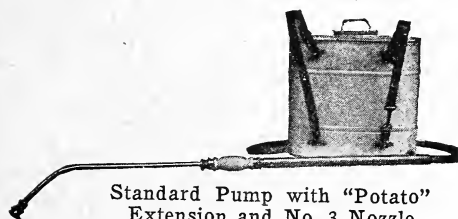
Pump.

The Standard Spray Pump is in reality a very carefully designed and accurately made "Squirt Gun," provided with a proper outfit of nozzles.

Its plan of operation is slightly different from other types of spraying apparatus, since the hose is used on the suction end instead of the discharge end. This makes it possible to use the pump with a bucket, barrel, tank or knapsack, depending upon the number of trees or the kind of spraying to be done.

For bucket use a $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet length of hose is supplied. To use it with a barrel or tank for a large orchard, a longer hose up to 25 or 30 feet is desirable.

For spraying young or scattered trees or truck crops, such as potatoes, tobacco, etc., the knapsack and short extension is used. With these attachments the Standard will spray potatoes one row at a time at the rate of an acre an hour or better.



Standard Pump with "Potato"
Extension and No. 3 Nozzle
Attached to Knapsack.

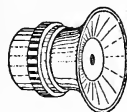
The Standard is provided with a set of three nozzles.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

The cuts below show the different kinds of spray produced by different combinations of these nozzles.



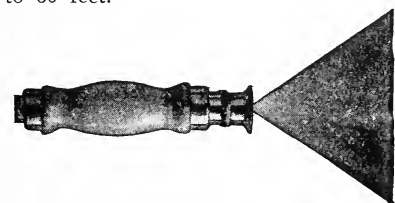
Nozzle No. 1 and Nozzle No. 2, when used together, produce a comparatively wide spray that will carry 28 feet.



Nozzle No. 2 removed and Nozzle No. 1 attached direct to pump throws an almost straight spray to the top of the tallest fruit trees.



Nozzle No. 1 and Nozzle No. 2 only attached to pump throws a straight stream 50 to 60 feet.



The "Special" or Fine Spray Nozzle throws a fine mist spray. This nozzle is also used for whitewashing and spraying disinfectants.

WHAT THE STANDARD WILL DO.

- Spray orchards large or small.
- Spray vineyards and bushes.
- Spray potatoes and all truck crops.
- Spray whitewash.
- Spray cattle dip and disinfectants.
- Spray the tallest fruit trees FROM THE GROUND.

SAVES OVER HALF THE TIME and does its work thoroughly.

The Standard is made entirely of brass. No leather packings. No iron castings to rust or decay. Nothing to get out of order.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

PRICE LIST

The Standard, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet hose and full set nozzles, each.....	\$4.50
Knapsack attachments, each.....	3.50
Extension, 19 inches long, each.....	1.50
Extra hose, per foot.....	50c

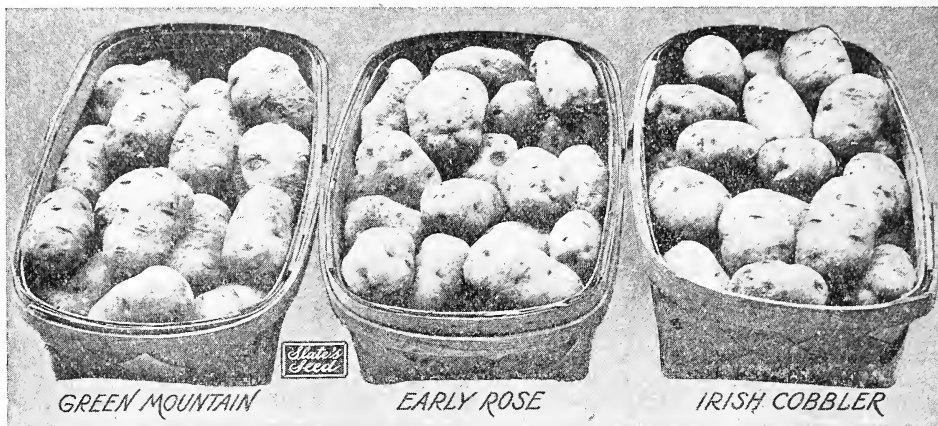
I have used your Gold Leaf Tobacco Seed for six years, and think that they are the best I ever had. EDGAR BELL.
North Carolina.

We bought seed of you last year for the first time, and they were all so good and gave such good satisfaction that I am sending to you again this year.

MISS FLORENCE CALVIN,
Virginia.



FIELD SEEDS



Seed Irish Potatoes

SELECT MAINE GROWN STOCK.

Irish Potatoes, like all other seeds, have their native growing sections. In these sections the seed will grow better, freer from disease, and make better seed stock in every way. I have learned from experience that it pays to produce seeds in the sections where they grow best, and I follow this policy on all lines of seed. My Irish Potato seed are produced in Maine, and I believe them to be the best seed stock obtainable. Some people think that a potato is a potato, no matter where it is grown. It may be. But no potato is a seed potato unless it is grown in Maine.

IRISH COBBLER.—By far the best variety that I list. It is not quite so early as the Sunlight and Bliss, but grows larger, gives a better yield, and produces potatoes of much larger size and more handsome appearance. The potatoes are large, very smooth, pure white, mealy, and keep unusually well.

EARLY ROSE.—A standard variety that is known to practically every gardener. It is second early, but in the home garden it can be used for early planting. Very pro-

lific. Potatoes large, smooth, white skin; flesh streaked with a tinge of red.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—Late, grows large, has white skin and flesh. This makes an excellent kind for storing for winter use.

RED BLISS.—An extra early white potato, having a red skin. This variety is very popular throughout North Carolina for early planting. It matures its fruit before making a bloom. The potatoes range from small to medium size, have white meat, a comparatively smooth and pinkish red skin.

BLISS TRIUMPH.—Similar in general appearance to the Red Bliss. Among the first to mature; grows to a medium size, has white meat and red skin. A popular market variety.

ABOUT PRICES ON POTATOES

At the time this catalogue is written I cannot tell what the prices on potatoes will be. I enclose in every copy an insert giving prices on all field seeds. The prices on potatoes will be found on this insert, or can be obtained at any time by asking for my price list.



ALFALFA or LUCERNE

CULTIVATION.—This crop is naturally adapted to a stiff, dry land, but is being grown everywhere. The soil should be deep, dry, and as free from weeds as possible. Alfalfa does not do well upon acid land; therefore an application of lime will help to insure success. Well rotted barnyard manure is the best fertilizer, but where this is not available, the fertilizer used should contain more Potash and Phosphate than anything else. Inoculation can be secured from Alfalfa sod or from chemical sources. Thorough preparation of the land is the essential feature. Break deep, harrow thoroughly, and leave no weeds to choke out the stand. Sow the seeds the latter part of August or first of September and cover them with a light harrow or brush.

GROWTH.—Alfalfa is a quick growing plant and will make as many as five cuttings of hay in the South. The stalks are from small to medium size, very tender, and make the very best quality of hay. This crop stands among the leaders of soil improvers. 30c lb.

Write for present prices on bulk quantities.

CRIMSON CLOVER

KING OF SOIL IMPROVERS.

There is, in my estimation, no crop that will pay our Southern farmers better returns than a crop of Crimson Clover. The United States and State Departments of Agriculture recommend it as a soil improver.

HOW TO MAKE CRIMSON CLOVER SUCCEED

The seeds should be sowed about the latter half of August or the first of September. Drought often ruins the early sowing. Prepare the land well and do not expect this soil improver to improve your land unless you give it a start with some fertilizer. Then, some land lacks inoculation; such as we list on page 79.

Sow the seeds just after a rain or when the land is moist enough to cause them to germinate and give the young plants a start. Cover light.

The hay should be cut just as the bloom reaches the deep crimson stage. Never allow the blooms to dry before cutting.

CRIMSON CLOVER.—Also known as German, Annual and Scarlet Clover. The greatest soil improver known to the Southern farmer, the earliest hay crop to ripen, and makes—excepting Alfalfa—some of the most nutritious feed for horses and cattle. When sowed with wheat, oats, rye, barley or some such crop, it produces an enormous crop of hay. No man is farming until he sows Crimson Clover. 30c lb.

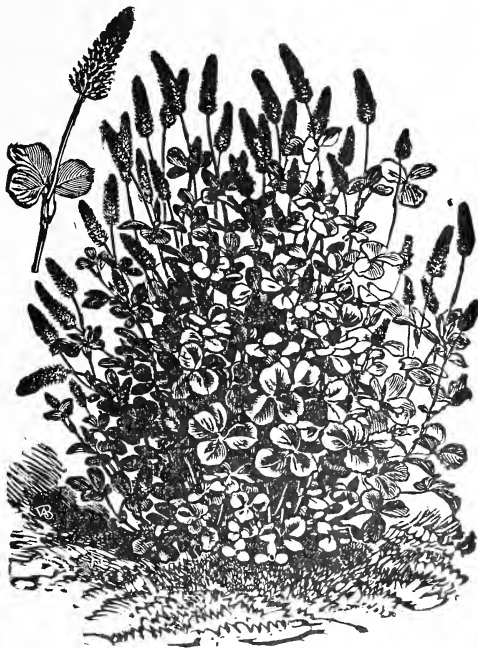
Write for present prices on bulk quantities.

WHITE BLOOM GERMAN CLOVER.—Differs from the Crimson Clover in but two respects. The White Bloom variety is about two weeks later in maturing, and the bloom is white instead of crimson. This variety is preferable in some cases, since it matures nearer with oats, rye and other crops that may be sowed with it. Just as good as the other as a soil improver and hay crop.

Write for present prices on bulk quantities.

FIELD SEED PRICE LIST.

Current price list of all field seeds will be cheerfully supplied anyone upon request. Prices on this class of seed fluctuate, so it is impossible to make quotations in this catalog. However, a postal card will bring the Price List at any time.



Crimson Clover.



Red Clover.

CULTIVATION.—All clovers are rather easy prey for drought and hard freezes; therefore the seeds should be sowed in time for the plant to attain a size at which it can go through the winter without seeding early enough for the young plants to be caught in a drought during the early fall or late summer. August and September are the best months for seeding. The land should be well pulverized and in every respect thoroughly prepared. A light covering is preferred. Top dressing in the early winter is a great help.

RED or MEDIUM

This variety is known as a standard clover, and is considered necessary to every crop rotation. It is a leguminous plant and greatly increases the fertility of the land, and at the same time makes a big yield of fine quality hay. Red Clover is also considered one of the best for pasturage. When sowed for hay it will give two good crops each year, and lasts for years. 40c lb.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

ALSIKE

This clover is not very well known to the farmers, but in many respects it is the superior of either the Medium or Mammoth Red. It is especially noted for its hardy nature, that will withstand drought and wet weather better than any other variety. The stalks are small and slender and make the best quality hay. Alsike matures a little later than the Medium Red. The seeds are smaller, and eight pounds will give good seeding to one acre of land. 40c lb.

Write for present prices on bulk quantities.

SAPLING or MAMMOTH RED

A new variety of the Red Clover that has come upon the market within the last few years. It is not yet as well known as the Red, but is very popular wherever it has been grown. With but two exceptions, it is exactly like the Medium. These exceptions are found in its growth and maturity. In growth it is taller, and in maturing several days later. Sapling Clover matures better with Timothy and Herds Grass than the Medium. Both varieties should be sowed at the rate of ten to twelve pounds per acre. 40c lb.

Write for present prices on bulk quantities. 40c lb.

BOKHARA or SWEET CLOVER WHITE BLOSSOM.

In growth and appearance this clover is almost identical with Alfalfa. It is used in many sections as an inoculator for Alfalfa. It is a leguminous plant and increases the fertility of the land upon which it is grown. The principal uses for sweet clover are the following: Bees thrive upon its blossoms, it inoculates soil for Alfalfa, it builds up depleted soils, it makes a fair hay for cattle, and it is an excellent crop for a green fallow. Sow eight to ten pounds per acre.

Write for present prices on bulk quantities. 40c lb.

WHITE DUTCH

This clover makes a low, compact growth, spreading and covering the ground like a carpet. It is valuable for lawns or for making a pasture for cattle. Can be sowed in either the spring or fall at the rate of six pounds per acre.

Price—Lb., 60c, postpaid. Write for prices on bulk quantities.



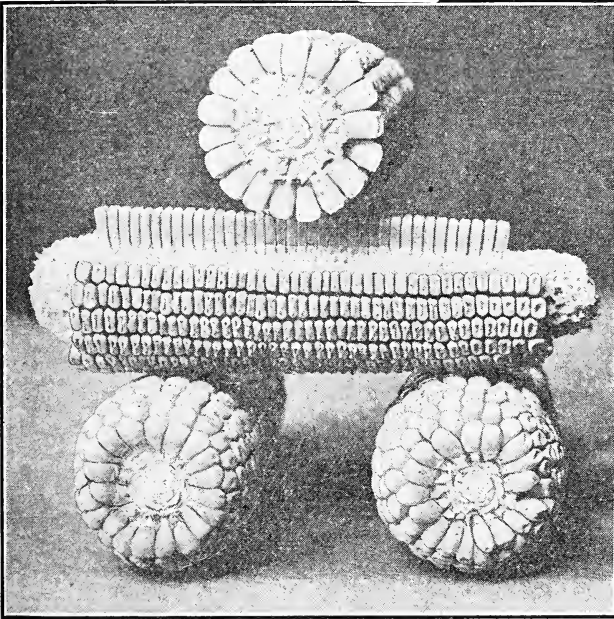
Sapling Clover.



Corn

Our Country Needs More of It

Corn is now our most important crop for home consumption; produce it. Upon this crop hinges a farmer's hopes of success. We cannot work without food for ourselves and our live stock, and no farmer can expect to make a profit from his farm so long as he buys his own food or that for his stock. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the crops that are going to yield the greatest profit for many years to come. The wise man will realize this and see to it that this year's corn crop is more than sufficient to take care of his own needs.



Boone County Corn.

ENSILAGE.—The best and most popular of the ensilage corns. The stalks grow unusually large and make a dense growth of fodder.

HICKORY KING.—Known to many growers as the poor man's friend, since it is thought that it will produce a better yield on poor land than any other variety. Stalks grow tall and produce from one to two unusually long, slender ears. The grains are very wide and deep, set into a small white cob. One grain will cover the butt of the cob. Write for prices.

COLUMBIAN BEAUTY.—I have never seen a more handsome corn than this. The stalks grow tall and hold themselves up well. The ears are long, large, but not very solid. The grains are wide, deep and rather loosely set into a red cob. It produces a heavy yield, and for the man who does not object to his corn shattering, it will make a most desirable variety. Write for prices.

BOONE COUNTY.—A corn that has won a wide reputation. It was introduced several years ago and bred for a prize winner. So far it has taken more prizes at our fairs and corn shows than any other sort. Stalks grow very tall, are large, and produce an abundance of fodder. The ears are long, large and solid. Grains rather narrow and deep set into a rather large white cob. It has won innumerable prizes on its yield, and for a strong, rich soil it is a most desirable sort. My strain of this variety comes from a man who has won fame as a corn grower, having taken practically every State prize for several years, and on several occasions has won the National cup. It do not believe that purer and better corn can be had at any price.

Write for prices.

VIRGINIA WHITE DENT.

—This is an old Southern variety of unusually good merits. It has been grown all over the South for years, and a better corn is hard to find. It is a single-ear variety, which grows a large, high stalk, bearing its ear about middle way. The ears are long, heavy, hanging down, and have a medium size white cob. The grains are of medium width, deep and firmly set into the cob. Rather early, and on account of its large ears makes a good yield. It is safe and reliable.

Write for prices.

BIGGS' SEVEN EAR.—The heaviest yielder known. On rich land the stalks grow extremely tall, make an abundant growth of fodder, and bear from three to eight large, solid ears of medium length. The grains are wide, of medium length, and firmly set into a small white cob. If you have rich land, I advise this variety.

Write for prices.



W.C. SLATE



Corn

Are You Producing Your Share of America's Needs?

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY CORN

This is an early maturing white corn, adapted to either high or low lands. The stalks grow rather large and high, bearing an abundance of fodder. Its large stalk, fodder and good yield of corn make it an ideal variety to plant for ensilage. The stalks have strong stay roots that hold it upright through almost any kind of wind-storm. The ears are produced a little below the middle of the stalk, sufficiently high to make it a good variety for lowlands subject to overflow, and low enough to make it a good sort for highlands. The shucks extend entirely over the ear and are tightly closed at the silk end or tip, which serves as a protection to the ear and prevents rotting before harvest. When shucked, the ears are of medium size to rather large and very long. The ears run from two and one-half to three inches in diameter and from eight to ten inches long, and are always uniform in size. The cob is of medium size and white. The grains are rather wide, medium long, and firmly set into the cob. This corn combines the ideal qualities for the general farmer.

Write for prices.

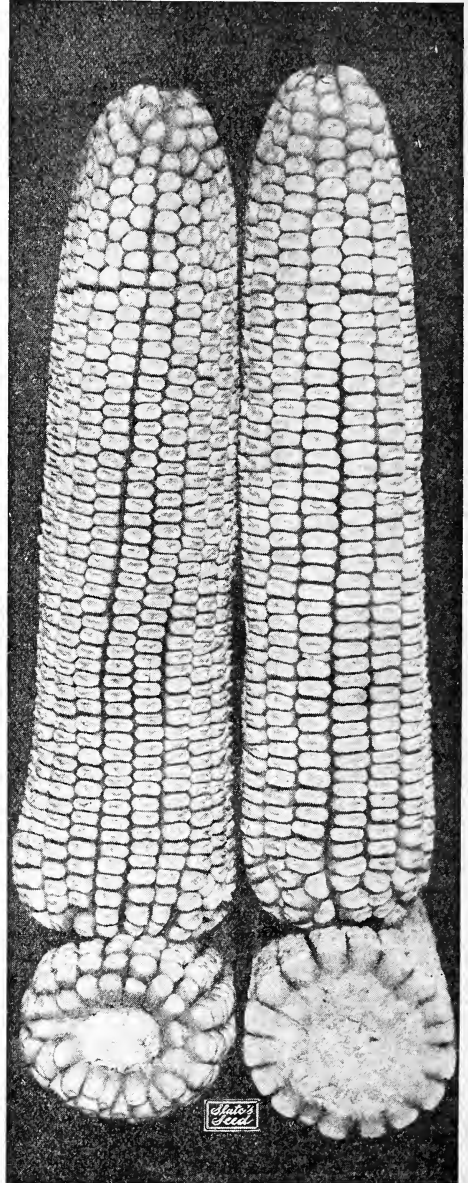
IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT.—An early yellow corn that produces mature corn within ninety days after planting. Stalks grow to a medium size and height. The ears are medium size, solid and keep well. The grains are of medium depth, rather wide and of a golden yellow color. This corn is especially recommended for planting on lands subject to overflow.

WHITE MAJESTIC.—A large, medium early white corn that is well known to every large grower of this country. It is especially desirable for medium rich lands. Stalks grow about eight feet high and produce only an average amount of fodder. The ears are large, long and solid. Grains narrow, long and finely set into a small white cob.

Write for prices.

BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC.—A heavy yielding white corn that is very popular for growing on rich land. Stalks grow very tall and bear from one to five short, large, solid ears. Grains are of medium width. It is very firm and a good keeper.

Write for prices.



Southern Prosperity Corn.



Herds Grass.

GRASSES

HERDS GRASS (Also Known as Red Top).—A standard hay and pasture grass that is very extensively used all over the South. It is very hardy and will give a good stand where other grasses would fail. Another of its good qualities is the fact that it is adapted to all lands. Herds Grass can be sowed to advantage where other grasses would fail. It is also used very extensively for holding land together during the winter months. When used for this purpose it is generally sowed with wheat or some crop that is sowed in the fall. 25c pound by mail.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

TIMOTHY.—The best hay grass known to the farmers of this country. About 75 per cent of the hay produced in this country is Timothy. Commands highest prices on all markets and is recognized as the best for feeding. The hay is of the very best quality. Timothy makes a good grass to sow with Herds Grass and Sapling Clover. 20c pound, postpaid.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

MEADOW FESCUE.—We highly recommend this grass as a part of every meadow mixture. It makes an excellent pasture. It is hardy and will stand hard grazing. We consider no pasture complete without grass. 25c pound, postpaid.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

SHEEP FESCUE.—Another of the standard grazing grasses that is a valuable addition to every permanent pasture mixture. Its growth is rapid. This grass forms a permanent turf that affords the very best pasturage for cattle. Also suitable for lawns.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

ORCHARD GRASS.—One of the heaviest yielding grasses known. Its growth is vigorous and it will last for years. Matures early—with Red Clover, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, the Rye Grasses. Makes a dense growth of the best quality hay. In many cases two cuttings per year can be obtained. Should be sowed at the rate of two bushels per acre. It is best adapted to the stiff uplands or a light loam. As a grazing grass, this hay has few equals, since its vigorous growth will permit of harder grazing than most other grasses. 35c pound, postpaid.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.—Wherever it is possible to get this grass well started, it makes one of the finest pastures of all upon any stiff land. For making lawns it is the best grass known, since its growth is fine and velvety. Bluegrass should be used in every pasture mixture. 30c pound, postpaid.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

PRICES ON FIELD SEEDS

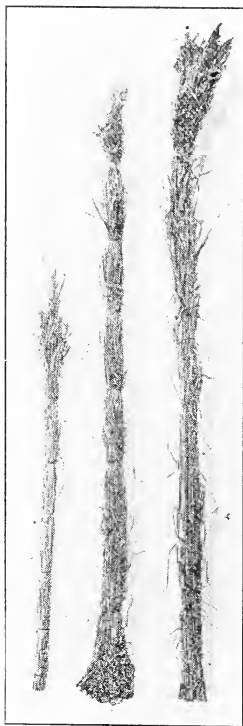
will be cheerfully supplied at any time you write for them. I cannot make firm prices in this catalog on account of market changes, but I will be glad to quote you current prices whenever you wish them.



Orchard Grass.



W. C. SLATE



Three Cuttings of
Sudan Grass.

test on Hyco last year, with the following results: It grows on rich land to a height of eight feet, yield as much as four tons of hay per acre, is said to rank next to Alfalfa in food value, and is greatly relished by stock of all kinds. It belongs to the Sorghum family, produces its first crop in about six weeks from seeding, and when seasonable can be



Perennial or English
Rye Grass.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.—A new grass that is fast increasing in popularity. We know of one farmer who sows nothing else. It is very early and makes an excellent hay for early cutting. Its growth is vigorous and leafy, producing an abundance of best quality hay, whose nutritive value is as good as the best. We have given this grass a thorough test upon our Hyco Farm, and pronounce it as good as any hay grass. It also makes good pasturage. Sow the seeds at the rate of two bushels (eleven pounds per bushel) per acre. **20c pound, postpaid.**

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.—A vigorous growing grass that is one of the first to come in for the spring and one of the last to die out in the fall. It is especially adapted for early spring cutting and will sometimes give several cuttings per year. Will grow almost anywhere, but does best upon a strong, rich loam. Sow in the fall, at the rate of thirty pounds per acre. **20c pound, postpaid.**

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.—Good for either hay or pasturage, but we recommend it for pasturage. It makes a fine, leafy sod which affords the very best grazing. In maturing it is very early, coming in with most of the early grasses, such as Tall Meadow Oat and Orchard Grass. Sow in the fall upon a rich, loamy soil, at the rate of twenty-five pounds per acre.

Write for prices in bulk quantities.

FIELD SEED PRICE LIST

will be mailed free upon request. Write for it at any time.

SUDAN GRASS.—A new grass that is becoming very popular for a quick growing hay crop. It was given a rigid

cut from three to five times per year. It is an annual; therefore, is no trouble to get rid of. Sow like Sorghum or Millet, either broadcast or in drills, at the rate of five pounds per acre in drills, twenty pounds per acre broadcast. Seeding should not be done until all danger of frost is past. The soil should be rich, either clay or loam. The hay should be cut just as soon as the heads are well out and before the seeds form. Some people claim that Sudan Grass is rather hard on land, but my tests have not proved this. While it is a strong and rapid feeder, I do not think that it materially injures the soil upon which it is grown. **35c pound, postpaid.**

Write for prices.



Italian Rye Grass.



SOUTH BOSTON, VA.



SLATE'S Hay and Pasture Mixtures



"PERFECTION" Brand Hay and Pasture Mixture

"PERFECTION" BRAND HAY AND PASTURE MIXTURE

Every mixture I sell is composed of the best and cleanest seeds which I have in stock. I will not mix low grade stock. I take a great deal of pride in the fact that my mixtures are yielding my customers splendid results and winning me new customers every year. From a business standpoint, if for no other reason, I could not afford to sell a cheap, filthy mixture. In making my formulae for the various mixtures I have relied upon my own experience to a certain extent. In addition, I have consulted some of the largest and most successful hay growers in the South. You can rely on "PERFECTION" BRAND SEEDS and "PERFECTION" BRAND MIXTURES.

MIXTURE NO. 1.

Highland Pasture.

Composed of

- Italian Rye Grass,
- Red Clover,
- Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
- Alsike Clover,
- Sapling Clover,
- Alfalfa,
- Orchard Grass,
- Red Top or Herds Grass,
- Kentucky Blue Grass,
- Perennial Rye Grass.

MIXTURE NO. 2.

Highland Hay.

Composed of

- Orchard Grass,
- Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
- Perennial Rye Grass,
- Sapling Clover,
- Timothy,
- Italian Rye Grass,
- Red Top or Herds Grass.

MIXTURE NO. 3.

Lowland Pasture.

Composed of

- Kentucky Blue Grass,
- Timothy,
- Orchard Grass,
- Red Top or Herds Grass,
- Italian Rye Grass,
- Alsike Clover,
- Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
- Perennial Rye Grass.

MIXTURE NO. 4.

Lowland Hay.

Composed of

- Red Top or Herds Grass,
- Timothy,
- Sapling Clover,
- Italian Rye Grass,
- Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
- Perennial Rye Grass,
- Meadow Fescue.

These mixtures should be seeded at the rate of about thirty to thirty-five pounds per acre.

Write for present prices, stating the quantity.

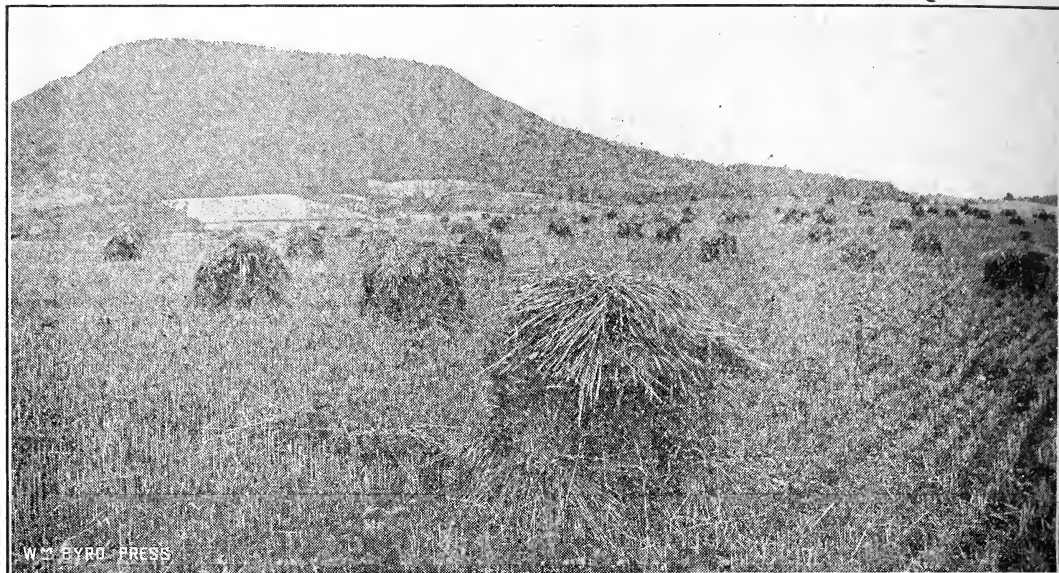
IMPROVED MODEL CYCLONE SEEDER.

I have tried many different kinds of seeders, some of them very expensive, but I have never found one that did better work than this one. From actual experience in my own fields, I consider this the most economical and practical machine which has ever been placed on the market. It is cheap because it is simple. Distributes all kinds of seed evenly, and will not clog.

Price—\$1.75 each by express; \$2.00 each, postpaid.



W. C. SLATHE



Oats

They Insure the Welfare of Your Horses and Live Stock —Grow More of Them

SPRING VARIETIES

WHITE SPRING.—A standard variety that is very popular in some sections. Some farmers take it in preference to the Black Spring. Its yielding qualities are good.

Write for prices.

BLACK SPRING.—This variety is noted for the heavy, solid seed it makes, and it is said by some farmers to outyield any other spring oat. The seed are dark, not solid black.

Write for prices.

BURT or NINETY DAY.—This is my favorite of the spring oats. It is a very early variety, making large, bunchy heads, and my experience has led me to believe it to yield better than any other variety. This variety is well adapted to our Southern needs, and often succeeds where other sorts make a failure. For a sure crop and a heavy yield, I can recommend this variety.

Write for prices.

WINTER VARIETIES

RED RUST PROOF.—This is a good, safe oat that is especially adapted to sowing

on low or wet lands. It is as near rust proof as any oat can be, and will stand more wet weather than any other variety. It is early and can be sowed with clover or vetch.

Write for prices.

APPLER.—This is a rust proof variety which I have tried and found to be an unusually good sort. It grows very tall and makes large, bushy heads, yielding as well as any of them. On account of its earliness and tall growth, it makes an especially desirable variety for sowing with Crimson Clover and Vetch. It was originated in the South and is adapted to our climate and needs.

Write for prices.

GRAY WINTER or TURF.—This variety needs but little introduction to the average farmer. It is one of our oldest and most reliable of the winter oats. It is very hardy and seems to withstand more cold weather than any other sort. Its growth is rather spreading at first, which makes it the best sort for pasturage. It matures several weeks later than either the Appler or the Red Rust Proof, but makes a good yield and a sure crop.

Write for prices.

Do Not Write in This Space

ORDER SHEET FOR



TRADE

MARK

W. C. SLATE
THE FARMER SEEDSMAN
SOUTH BOSTON, VA.

Do Not Write in This Space

Checked by.....
Packed by.....
Answer.....
Short.....
Substitute.....
Acknowledged.....

W. C. SLATE gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds he sends out, and he will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.

KINDLY SHIP TO

Name
(To avoid errors, kindly write your name plainly)
R. F. D. No.....Post Office.....
County.....State.....
Express Office.....

ALWAYS GIVE EXPRESS OFFICE

Date 191...
AMOUNT ENCLOSED
P. O. Order.....
Express Order.....
Check or Draft.....
Cash.....
Stamps.....
Total, \$.....

Note

All Garden, Flower and Tobacco Seed are quoted delivered East of the Mississippi River. But on all Field Seeds, such as Onion Sets, Potatoes, Grass and Clover Seed, postage, freight or express charges are extra.

Do Not Write in This Space

MARK

W. C. SLATE
THE FARMER SEEDSMAN
SOUTH BOSTON, VA.

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Packed by.....

Answer

Short

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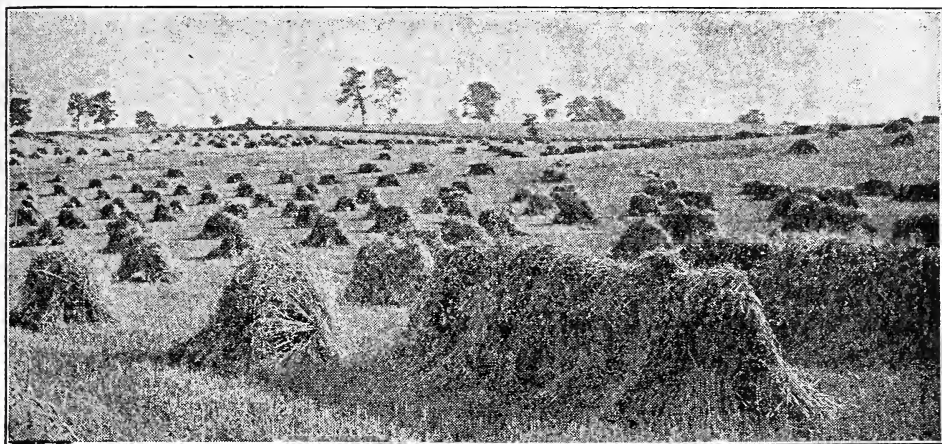
Total, \$.....

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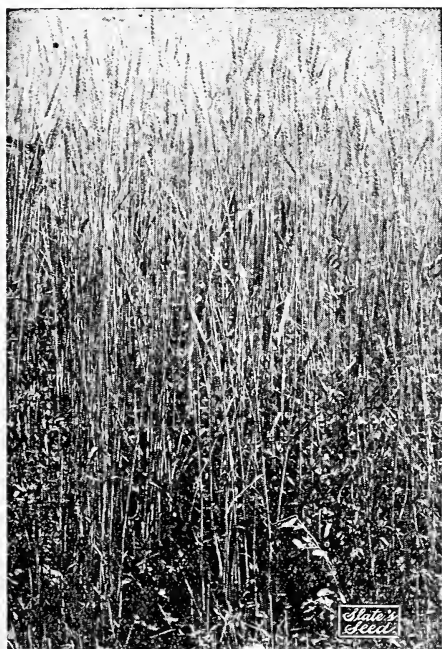
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Wheat



Field of Little Red Wheat.

SMOOTH-HEAD VARIETIES

LITTLE RED or PURPLE STRAW.—

An excellent variety for sowing upon the thin tobacco lands of the "Bright Belt." We do not know of any variety that is better adapted for this purpose. It gives a good yield even on thin land, and the grain makes

the best milling wheat of any. The growth is vigorous and hardy. Makes a medium growth of straw, medium size heads that contain a large number of grains. We recommend this variety to the tobacco grower. Write for prices.

LEAP'S PROLIFIC.—The best variety for rich land. When this variety is sowed on strong land it will outyield any of the smooth head wheats. The straw grows tall and bears large, long heads that are filled with long, flattened grains. We recommend this for rich land. Write for prices.

FULCASTER (Bearded).—It is generally conceded that bearded wheats outyield the smooth head sorts. The Fulcaster ranks first among the bearded wheats and is in general use throughout the South. It is better adapted to our thin soils than any of the bearded wheats, and when planted on rich or medium rich land will produce from twenty-five to forty bushels per acre.

Write for prices.

WHEAT AFTER THE WAR.

The fact that the war is over does not mean that wheat is no longer a profitable or a patriotic crop. It holds this place just as much today as it did one year ago. Prices will probably go up even higher this year than they were last, and it is just as much America's duty to feed Europe now as it was a year ago. Don't let false impressions cut down your wheat crop. It is one of the safest things any man can plant. And every farmer should grow sufficient wheat to supply his own needs, if no more.

**W.C. SLATE****Winter Rye.**

WINTER SEED RYE

One of the most valuable grains used by the Southern farmer. It is especially valuable to the tobacco growers, who use it as a cover crop for their tobacco lands without injuring the quality of the crop that follows it. We have known one man who planted tobacco on the same land for ten successive years, and followed each crop with a crop of rye, following the rye in the spring. Last year this man bought his rye from us to sow on this land, and he says that his land produces better tobacco now than it did ten years ago. Sow the rye in the early fall, graze during the winter, if desired, and fallow in March for tobacco. Rye can be sowed to advantage with Crimson Clover, and makes an enormous yield of good quality hay. It is one of the best green fallows that can be sowed on your land, and a great deal of its value comes from the fact that it will make a good crop on poor land. Sow one to one and a half bushels per acre, or sow one bushel of rye with fifteen pounds of Crimson Clover per acre.

Write for prices.

ABRUZZI RYE

This new variety of rye has come to us a great improvement over the old sorts. It was tried out and introduced some years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture. Since its introduction there has been a popular demand for it, and its superiority will soon cause it to replace the

common rye in the South. The Abruzzi Rye has advantages over the common rye in every use to which it may be put. It stools more than the common rye; therefore makes more and better winter pasturage. It is earlier than the common rye; therefore goes better with **Crimson Clover** and produces winter pasturage in a shorter time. On account of its stooling and rank growth, it makes a better cover crop than the old sort. And its yield of grain is far above that of other varieties. This rye has been grown in the South for some ten or twelve years and has been found adapted to our conditions. It is not something new which you should fear, but something good which you should give

a trial. It comes nearer solving the problems of cover crops, winter pasturage, etc., than anything I know of.

Write for prices.

RAPE

On our Hyco Farm, where we do all of our own experimenting, we have given rape a thorough test and found it to be an excellent pasture for hogs, cattle, sheep and poultry. Every farmer can save a large quantity of corn by sowing a few pounds of rape each year. It is an excellent feed for fattening hogs. It will keep the cattle in good condition, and poultry thrive on it. Rape should be sowed upon rich, dry land, either clay or loam. It can be sowed in the fall or spring. Dry, hot weather is about the only thing that will injure it much.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—In growth and appearance it strongly resembles a collard. On rich land it will often attain a height of three feet and spread to about the same in width. Affords a rich, green feed and is liked by cattle, horses, hogs and poultry.

25c lb., postpaid. Write for bulk prices.

KAFFIR CORN

WHITE.—Very extensively grown for forage, and the best variety for growing for the seed as feed for poultry. Makes an immense yield of fodder and a big crop of seed.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.



SOUTH BOSTON, VA.



Hairy Vetch.

VETCHES

There is no crop that will give a heavier yield of hay than the vetches when sowed with oats or some support crop. Vetch is a good soil improver, and when once a catch is secured, it will last for an endless time. To secure a good catch at the first seeding it is often necessary to inoculate the seeds. When desired, we can supply an excellent inoculation at a moderate price. Vetch should be sowed at the rate of twenty-five pounds per acre.

HAIRY or WINTER VETCH.—Should be sowed in the fall with oats or rye. Will often run twenty feet, and makes a dense mass of feed. The hay is of excellent quality and greatly relished by horses and cattle.

Write for prices.

BUCKWHEAT

JAPANESE.—The favorite variety for all purposes. It is larger and more prolific than any other variety, as well as being the earliest. Buckwheat is a great soil improver and supplies an excellent range for bees. It is of value also as a smother crop for killing weeds and grass. Sow in June or July at the rate of one bushel per acre.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

BROOM CORN

Grows large and tall. Has very tough fiber and makes the very best brooms that can be had. Sow five pounds per acre.

Price—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

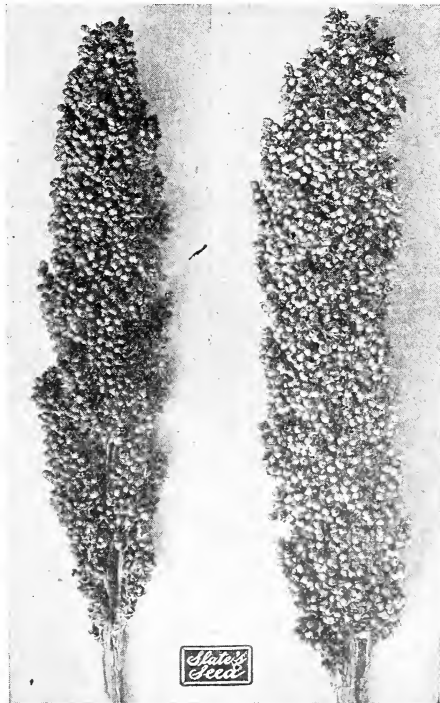
MILLET

GERMAN.—The best variety for making hay. When sowed at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre, it makes an abundance of good quality hay. Less than this should not be sowed unless the land be very poor, since, when sowed thin, it will grow too rough and coarse to make good feed. Millet should always be cut before it seeds. The seeds have been found to be very injurious to horses.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

PEARL or CATTAIL.—Also known as Pencilaria. This millet is one of the greatest forage crops known throughout the South. It is widely known by stockmen as a green feed. Gives several cuttings per year and affords hay of excellent quality.

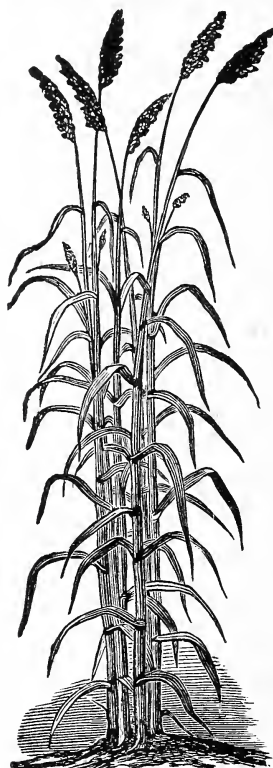
Write for prices.



Kafir Corn.



W.C. SLATE



Early Amber Sorghum.

100-DAY VELVET BEANS

A new velvet bean which promises to become very popular even with farmers who could not grow the other sorts. Its earliness permits its growth in Virginia, where formerly these beans could not be grown on account of the short seasons. This bean can be planted as soon as the ground becomes warm in the spring, with corn, sorghum or some such crop. They yield an enormous crop of green feed when cut, or make excellent pasturage. It is also a great soil improver.

Write for prices.

EDIBLE COW PEAS

LARGE, EARLY BLACKEYE.—The best and most prolific of the blackeye peas. The vines are vigorous and prolific. The pods are long and well filled with large, pure white peas with a coal black eye. Its eating qualities are among the best.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

SMALL BLACKEYE.—Similar to the large blackeye, but smaller. The seeds are of beautiful shape and color, very small, and of the most select eating qualities.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

CROWDER.—A new pea that we put ahead of any for table use. Its color is a light brown. The seeds are large or medium size, irregular shape and of the most choice flavor. Its eating qualities are far superior to those of any other variety. Vines hardy and vigorous. The most prolific variety, the pods being literally crowded with peas. Try this winner.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

SORGHUMS

EARLY AMBER.—The best producer of all sorghums. Grows to a height of ten feet and stools. Will yield several cuttings per year. Makes one of the best green feeds, or it can be cured. All sorghums require rather rich land in order to make a good crop. Sow either broadcast or in drills. If broadcast, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Sow in May or June.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

EARLY ORANGE.—A new variety that is very similar to the Amber. This variety is more popular with some growers than the Amber, and is said to produce a heavier crop. We think both varieties of unusually good merits.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

SUGAR DRIP.—As a feed for horses and cattle this variety has no equal. Its quality is the best, and it contains a great deal of sugar, which adds to its feeding value. It is also one of the best varieties for making syrup, giving an immense quantity, as well as the very best quality. Grows large and affords a big crop. Sow broadcast at the rate of one bushel per acre, or in drills at the rate of one peck per acre.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

WHITE BEANS

NAVY.—One of the most popular varieties. Can be planted during the summer months, and when dry stored for winter use. Makes a most appetizing dish throughout the entire winter. Beans small and pure white. Very prolific. 35c pound, postpaid.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.

WHITE KIDNEY.—Similar in growth and use to the Navy, but larger and kidney shaped. Makes a choice eating bean. Very prolific. 35c lb., postpaid.

Write for prices on bulk quantities.



Teosinte.

TEOSINTE

This is the most enormous yielding crop that can be grown. On good land it will grow from seven to ten feet high, can be cut several times a year, and after each cutting it stools and bears a heavier crop. Sow in the early summer or late spring at the rate of three pounds per acre. Teosinte should always be planted in rows three and a half feet apart. Cut before the fodder gets tough and coarse. Its sweet sap makes it one of the best of green feeds. Curing does not injure its feeding value.

Price—Lb., 75c., postpaid. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

PEANUTS

SPANISH.—A small peanut of excellent eating qualities, but mostly cultivated for hog pasturage. It makes an unusually good pasturage for fattening hogs. It is a bunch variety, early and very productive. Write for prices.

VIRGINIA.—This is a large peanut, having two nuts to the shell. Its size makes it easy to harvest and very desirable for eating. It is a bunch variety, not quite so early as the Spanish.

Write for prices.

SUNFLOWERS

LARGE STRIPED.—A giant variety that produces an enormous crop of seeds for poultry or makes a most desirable ornamental plant.

Write for prices.

SOY, or SOJA BEANS

As a soil improver, Soy Beans have few equals and few superiors. They are a legume which stores a rich quantity of nitrogen in the soil. This bean is valuable as a cleaning crop for the land, and is recommended to precede grass and clover. It makes one of the best of green fallows. In addition to this, it is one of the best hay crops that a farmer can grow. Soy Bean hay is almost equal to ordinary roughage with a ration of corn. When properly cured and saved it will keep a horse or cow fat without any additional grain feed. This bean will grow on any land that will make peas. The best way to sow Soy Beans is with peas. Sow about three-fourths bushel of each per acre. In this way the peas run on the beans, and the whole mass of hay is held up off the ground. Can be seeded at any time between May and July.

MAMMOTH YELLOW.—The most popular variety and far easier to succeed with. The stalks grow tall and bear a branching, leafy foliage and an enormous crop of large, round yellow beans.

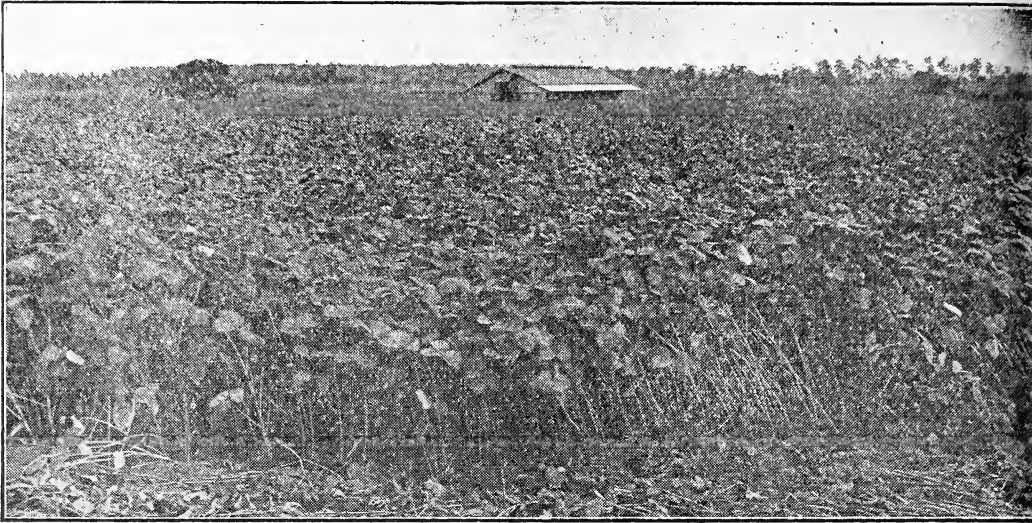
Write for prices.



Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans.



W.C. SLATE



COW PEAS

Every farmer cannot but realize the value of the Cow Pea as a soil improver and as a hay crop. We do not know of a more extensively grown legume than the old Cow Pea, and we believe that the farmers are making no mistake by sowing them. As a soil improver, we think it invaluable, and as a hay crop almost as good. There are endless ways and combinations in which peas may be sowed to advantage. Peas make better hay when sowed with some other crop than they do alone. Such a crop as Millet, Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, etc., are a great help in curing the pea hay. We have noted many of our agricultural writers and other such men advising the farmers that fertilizer, or rather nitrogen, when used under peas, is thrown away. Our experiments have led us to believe that nowhere is a little nitrogen more beneficial than under a crop of peas. Any large quantity might be wasted, but a little helps to give the vines a start. Fertilize with a little ammonia or nitrogen when growing the crop for hay, and acid phosphate for seed.

BLACK.—An early maturing variety that produces the most luxuriant growth of foliage of any. On good land this pea will grow very tall and then commence to run. It makes a splendid variety for sowing with some other crop. Very prolific and the best of all for hay.

WHIPPOORWILL.—A standard variety, well known to the farmer. The seeds are medium size and speckled. The vines are upright, and for this reason are easier to cut and cure than any other variety. Early and in all respects a good variety.

MIXED COW PEAS and SOY BEANS.—We can supply Cow Peas and Soy Beans mixed in the proportions that they should be sowed. We use only our best grade of seeds in making this mixture.

MIXED CLAYS.—This is not a new variety, but merely a market name for the Clays when they become mixed. For general purposes this kind is as good as the straight variety.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.—Can be sowed in January and February with oats for early spring feed. Produces an enormous crop of hay and makes an excellent feed or pasture.

See insert for prices.

ABOUT PRICES ON COW PEAS.

At the time this catalogue is written I have no means of telling what the prices on Cow Peas will be. Furthermore, these prices fluctuate. It is always best to get present prices just before ordering, and I will take pleasure in answering your letters at any time.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.

Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897,
and Jan. 25, 1900.

Duster or an Acre-An-Hour Sifter will apply Bug Death effectively. Bug Death positively will not burn the plants; therefore it is the safest insecticide to use. Stop raising bugs and raise a profitable crop. Order Bug Death now.



For Use on Small Gardens.

THE NON-POISONOUS INSECTICIDE

It Does Not Burn the Plants.

It Acts as a Fertilizer.

Why buy seed, spend time and labor in cultivating your vegetables, only to feed the annual crop of bugs? Thousands of gardens are ruined every year by these pests. Many people make no attempt to stop this loss because they think a poison is the only thing that will kill a bug. Poisons are dangerous. Bug Death is not. Yet Bug Death will kill every kind of chewing insect. It is good for all kinds of vegetables, fruit trees, flowers, and in fact any crop that the chewing insects destroy. The one sure, safe and sane way to have a good garden is to kill the pests with Bug Death. Twelve pounds of Bug Death mixed with twelve quarts of water makes an excellent liquid spray. It can also be mixed with Bordeaux for fruit trees, etc. A Dust Gun, a Dickey



For Farm Use.

Prices, Delivered East of
Mississippi River—One pound,
30c; three pounds, 75c; Dickey
Duster, 35c; Acre-An-Hour
Sifter, 85c.

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

Scientifically Prepared and Tested, Small Cost, Large Returns, Easy to Use, No Labor Expense.

THE MULFORD CULTURES consist of pure, tested cultures of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

THE MULFORD CULTURES are supplied for the varieties of legumes indicated below, at the following prices:

Garden Size (about one-quarter acre), 50c; One-Acre Size, \$1.50; Five-Acre Size, \$5.00 (not returnable). Special prices on lots of twenty-five acres or more on one order, either of one kind or assorted.

Be sure to always specify the particular legume for which **THE MULFORD CULTURES** are desired; otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

Those printed in CAPITAL letters can be shipped immediately. The others will be prepared to order and can be supplied in a few days.

ALFALFA (Lucerne), Burr Clover,
CRIMSON CLOVER, Yellow Clover,
SWEET CLOVER, Berseem Clover,
WHITE CLOVER, COW PEAS,
RED CLOVER, SOY BEANS,
ALSIKE CLOVER, CANADA FIELD
Mammoth Clover, PEAS,

PEANUTS,
SPRING VETCH,
WINTER VETCH,
Horse Beans,
Velvet Beans,
Perennial Peas,
SWEET PEAS,

GARDEN PEAS,
GARDEN BEANS,
LIMA BEANS,
Lupins,
Sainfoin,
Beggar Weed,
And others.

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates when you can grow legume crops and thus increase the yield, and at the same time replace the nitrates, enrich and renovate the soil by nature's own method?

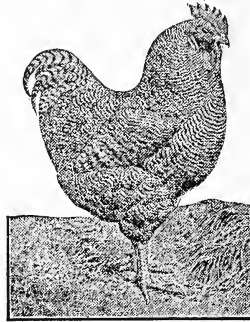


W. C. SLATE



PLYMOUTH ROCKS

THE GENERAL PURPOSE CHICKEN



The celebrated E. B. Thompson strain of Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rock. Carefully bred for general purpose chickens, and each pen made up of selected fowls.

Out at my Hyco Farm I have one of the prettiest flocks of Plymouth Rock chickens that you ever saw. I keep from two to five hundred, and every one of them are selected birds. They come direct from the celebrated E. B. Thompson strain of Ringlets. And for general farm use they are just as good as their costly ancestors were.

Every winter we mate up pens for breeding purposes. I pick the most perfect birds to go in these pens—birds that are free from imperfect markings, healthy and good layers. From these pens I sell eggs for hatching, and the eggs you get from me are just as good for your needs as the ones which I pay ten dollars per setting for.

The Plymouth Rock is by far the best general purpose chicken. They are healthy, grow large, develop rapidly and are good layers. They make big, heavy spring chickens before many of the other breeds have feathered out. They are good foragers, and when allowed free range can make their own living.

If you want a prize winning flock of pure bred Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks without having to pay a fancy price for the eggs, order from me. I take just as much pride in supplying pure strains of chickens as I do in keeping Slate's Seeds pure.

Price: \$2.50 for 15; \$10.00 per 100 by Express

W. C. SLATE

THE FARMER SEEDSMAN

South Boston

Virginia

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FOOD - *A NATIONAL NECESSITY* *PRODUCE IT*



 **W.C. SLATE**
-- THE FARMER SEEDSMAN -- 

*PROLIFIC BUSH
LIMA BEANS*

*SLATE'S
EARLY FORTUNE
CUCUMBER*

